**Weather**
Moderate weather. Unsteady breezes. The maximum temperature yesterday was 66.9 and the minimum 53.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 62.8 and 47.3.

# The China Press
大陸報

**The Mail Box**
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Katori Maru, Apr. 16.
FOR Europe via Str. Andre Lebon, Apr. 23.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Suwa Maru, Apr. 14
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Armand Behic, Apr. 14.

NO. 2631 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年二月廿五日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1920 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

## STUDENTS TO STRIKE THREE WEEKS UNLESS PEKING YIELDS

### No Direct Negotiation And Cancellation Of Secret Pacts Demanded

### 14 PROVINCES ACT

### No Demonstrations Here, Foreigners Are Told, In Plea For Sympathy

Unless the Peking Government ceases direct negotiations with Japan over the Shantung issue and abrogates all the secret treaties with Japan, three million students representing 14 provinces will go on strike at nine o'clock Wednesday morning for three weeks. The school authorities will be asked to keep their premises open while the students will conduct their propaganda on the premises.

There will be no demonstration in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. In a proclamation to the foreign residents here last night, the union assured them that the students will take every precaution to prevent inconvenience to foreigners.

The provinces which called the strike are Kiangsu, Chihli, Anhui, Honan, Hunan, Shansi, Shensi, Hupeh, Shantung, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangsi and Szechuen. The Returned Students from Japan are also among the prime movers.

The circular issued by the National Students' Union yesterday calling the strike reads as follows:

"The China National Students' Union announces that unless a reply is received from Peking to the telegram sent on Friday giving the Government four days notice to break off direct negotiations with Japan and to repudiate all secret agreements, a strike of students will be called throughout the country on Wednesday morning, April 14, 1920, at 9 a.m.

**TO PROTECT PROPERTY OF FRIENDLY NATIONALS**

"The China National Students' Union feels that owing to telegraphic difficulties some of the cities may not go on strike on Wednesday, but it is believed that before the week is over the strike will become general throughout the country. It is hoped that merchants and laborers will join with the Students in this movement. Every effort will be made by the Students' Unions throughout the country to protect the property of friendly foreigners, and to avoid inconveniences which were suffered during the strike last year. There will be no demonstrations in the International Settlement and no efforts will be made to interfere with the peace of foreign community.

**LOOK FOR SYMPATHY OF WESTERN NATIONS**

"The National Students Union feels that this is strictly a Chinese matter, with which friendly foreigners are not concerned, except, in so far as the students of the country are waging a war for the establishment of good government in China and for the maintenance of the integrity of China, which ultimately cannot but serve the interest of friendly foreigners in maintaining their commercial and economic relations with the people of China.

"Japan has during the past years seriously endangered the peace of the Pacific by her unscrupulous conduct in China. Unless Japanese militaristic activities are forever stopped on the Asiatic mainland the greatest war in the history of the world will have to be fought sooner or later on Chinese soil, between

(Continued on Page 6)

## *Germans Blamed For Morganatic Marriage Of Rumanian Prince*

### *Queen-Mother Of Groom Says Teuton Agents Prompted Ceremony Now Annulled*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 8.—The Queen of Rumania in the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press at Bukharest stated that the morganatic marriage of the Crown Prince Carol had been maneuvered by German agents.

The Prince had promised to forego his personal wishes but, owing to the persuasions of the girl, the marriage took place in Odessa, aided by the Germans. The marriage was anulled as illegal, the banns not having been published. Her Majesty added that the Prince would stay six months in Japan.

## *Trotsky Says Russia Must Trade Abroad; Awaits First Offers*

### Country First To Enter On Friendly Relations Will Derive Greatest Commercial Advantages; Adequate Guarantees Will Be Given To Capital —Germany Will Not Be Able To Capture Markets Because Of Her Economic Downfall

*This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Lincoln Eyre, Paris correspondent of the New York World, and the first to succeed in thoroughly investigating conditions in Russia and the results of the Bolshevism since the end of the war in November, 1918. For nearly three months Mr. Eyre studied the results of the rule of Lenin and Trotsky, observing the workings of the "Red" regime, and his conclusions may be relied upon as giving a true picture of the Russia of today and its prospects. In the first article in the series, which appeared in* THE CHINA PRESS *of Sunday Mr. Eyre told of his interview with Leon Trotsky. The third article in the series, which was published first in The New York World, will appear in tomorrow's issue of this newspaper.*

By LINCOLN EYRE

RIGA (by courier to Berlin, February 23).—"Notwithstanding the Red Army's sweeping victories, we are as ready to make peace today as we have ever been. And the country which is first to enter upon amicable relations with us will be the first to derive the commercial advantages accruing therefrom."

In the above formula Leon Trotsky, the People's Commissary for Military Affairs, enunciated for me Soviet Russia's attitude toward the cordon of enemy powers that surrounded her. Three times in the course of an hour's conversation Trotsky reiterated with all the forceful emphasis at his command the Russian people's willingness to extend to that nation which initiates resumption of peaceful dealings with the Soviet Government important opportunities for material benefits. He made no attempt to conceal the Bolshevist's craving for peace without which—and that outside aid which peace is bound to bring them—rehabilitation of this disorganised, harassed and famine-haunted land cannot be successfully undertaken.

Despite his obvious readiness to compromise with capitalism in so far as it can be done without violating the basis of Socialist order, Trotsky revealed no lessening of his faith in the development of the Russian Republic along Communistic lines. It might take several years, he admitted, before workers and peasants could hope to realise the prosperity promised them by Bolshevism. He expressed a firm belief, however, that the extraordinary energy displayed by the Russian proletariat in defending itself against the most powerful states of the earth would solve swiftly and ably all the problems of internal reconstruction.

The man who with Lenin forms the strongest single influence in this vast Commonwealth replied freely and fully to every question put to him and my talk elicited from him the following noteworthy observations:

### Offers Material Guarantees

1—"The military situation, which has never been better for Soviet armies, should result before spring in a complete crushing of all Russia's armed antagonists—unless the Entente sends colonial or other new troops against the Reds.

2—"Adequate material guarantees will be given to and demanded of foreign capital invested in Russian enterprises after the conclusion of peace.

3—"American opponents of intervention in Russia do not appear to have much influence with their Government, since the Federal authorities see fit to arrest Martens, Soviet envoy, in New York.

4—"It should not be any harder for a bourgeois state to deal commercially with Communist Russia than it was for the American democracy to trade with Tsarist Russia.

5—"The Soviets must look to the United States or Great Britain for railway engines, machines and other imports which they so badly need. The economic instability brought about by her defeat effectively blocks any attempt at capturing the Russian markets by Germany.

6—"Peace would lead to immediate demobilisation of the Red Army, only the framework of that organisation and frontier guards being retained. There will be military training for the working class, however.

7—"Militarism, striking as it does at the roots of Communism cannot possibly exist in Soviet Russia, the only truly pacific country in the world."

Interviewing Trotsky is fraught with two principal obstacles. First, one must discover his whereabouts, which is difficult, owing to his habit of constantly racing from one part of the front to another. Having located him, one must overcome the reluctance he shares with other Soviet dignitaries of talking with representatives of "the capitalistic press." Fortunately, the All-Russian Economic Convention brought him to Moscow, and letters of introduction carried from Paris got me into his presence after some initial delay.

At the capital, Trotsky has his office in the immense building once occupied by the Tsar's military school and now used for several military institutions. Sentries with fixed bayonets mount guard at every door, and at the head of the stairs stands a machine gun, its ugly snout levelled menacingly toward the main entrance. The pass admitting me to Comrade Trotsky's domain was scrutinised half a dozen times. In the antechamber I finally penetrated to a spruce young officer, one of the Commissary's aides, who bade me be seated.

A few moments later—Trotsky possesses the un-Russian virtue of punctuality—I was ushered through three more anterooms, in each of which armed guards kept keen vigil, into the holy of holies.

### Personality Lacks Reserve

Trotsky was seated at a big desk in one corner of a large, richly furnished room, the kind of apartment one naturally associates with Ministerial pomp and circumstance. There was little to suggest the military status of this leader of the most formidable army in the world—for such the Red Army, with its three million men, undoubtedly is today. He was attired in the uniform of the Soviet soldier, the brownish gray blouse, breeches and knee boots which differ little from the civilian costume in Russia. Over his heart was pinned a miniature Red flag in enamel. The flag badge, I learned, is the distinguishing mark of the Central Executive Committee.

There was, as far as I could see, only one map on the walls—a chart of Russia's railroad system. On the desk was a fluttering of books and papers, apparently of no military significance.

Trotsky's personality altogether lacks that impersonal reserve and aloof precision which one is prone to attribute to a military chieftain. His bristling crop of thick black hair, the almost feverish intensity of his gaze sharply focused by the eyeglasses he wears, his fiercely abrupt

(Continued on Page 3)

## LOWER HOUSE MOVES TO END STATE OF WAR WITHGERMANY

### Peace Resolution Is Carried By Vote Of 243 To 150

### VETO EXPECTED

### Allied Force For Hungary May Be Needed To Enforce Treaty

(*Reuter's Service*)

**Washington, April 9.—The House of Representatives today passed by 243 votes to 150 the joint resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end. The Peace resolution will now go to the Senate.**

**Washington, April 9.—Twenty-two Democrats joined the Republican majority in support of the peace resolution in the House of Representatives today, while two Republicans opposed it. It is anticipated that the resolution will pass the Senate and will then be vetoed by the President. Consequently it is feared that America will not have her proper place with the Allies in Germany until the advent of the new President in March, 1921.**

London, April 8.—The German battleships, Nassau and Ost-Friesland, have arrived in the Forth and have surrendered to the British naval authorities in accordance with the Peace Treaty.

Paris, April 8.—Reuter's correspondent is assured on the best authority that the Hungarian Peace Delegation will refuse to sign any treaty not containing clauses providing for plebiscites in those regions which are about to be detached from Hungary. It is understood that the Allies will refuse to concede this, and it is anticipated that the Hungarian delegation will urge the impossibility of securing authority to sign the treaty on these terms.

The opinion is accordingly advanced that the Peace Conference will only be able to enforce the execution of the treaty by a prolonged occupation of difficult, mountainous regions by large force.

## CORRESPONDENTS IN GERMANY BEATEN BY ORDERS OF PRUSSIAN

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 10.—An incident which indicates the growing revival of Prussianism occurred yesterday when the correspondents of the Manchester Guardian and the Chicago Tribune were assaulted and beaten at Essen by the express orders of a Prussian Lieutenant who was enraged because the correspondents kept their hands in their pockets when interrogated about telegrams which they were despatching. The troops who were concerned in this outrage belonged to the Iron Division which was prominent in the Kapp rising and is now beginning a reign of terror in Essen, killing men and women of the working class.

## JERUSALEM IS PUT UNDER MARTIAL LAW

(*Reuter's Service*)

Jerusalem, April 7.—As a result of the collisions between Jews and Mohammedans martial law was proclaimed here on April 5, but in spite of the fact that the city is well patrolled scattered fights occurred between Jews and Mohammedans on April 5 and 6, several persons being killed on either side. The total casualties in the disorders amount to 250. Normal conditions are now being resumed.

## *Policemen Ambushed In Tipperary; Two Killed, One Wounded*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 9.—Three policemen were ambushed at Tipperary today. Two were shot dead and one badly wounded.

## *New Kurdistan King*



Enver Pasha.
INTERNATIONAL

Enver Pasha, former Turkish Minister of War, and leader of the Young Turk movement, who, according to recent reports, has been crowned King of Kurdistan. Enver fled from Turkey to Switzerland after the downfall of the Young Turk Government and later made his way to Kurdistan. It was reported at the time of his disappearance that he had made off with millions from the Turk treasury. He is one of the Turk leaders wanted by the Allies to answer for the horrible massacres of Armenians.

## SIBERIANS GIVE MORAL SUPPORT TO KOREAN MOVE

### Attitude Not Calculated To Improve Relations Of Russia With Japan

### SITUATION IS INTENSIFIED

### Communists Prepared To Aid Men Seeking Independence For Hermit Kingdom

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 10.—Russian papers published in Siberia show that the Siberian authorities have freely shown their sympathy with the Korean independence movement in a manner not calculated to improve their relations with Japan, and this phase of the situation has been intensified by the warlike activities of the Koreans on the Korean borders. Early in March the Japanese Legation drew the attention of the Chinese Government to the actions of the Koreans in Chinese territory bordering on Korea, alleging that the Koreans there were securing arms and creating forces which marched into Korea and disturbed the peace.

The most striking demonstration of sympathy with the Koreans on the part of the Russians occurred on the anniversary of the proclamation of Korean independence, when a celebration of some magnitude took place in Vladivostok.

**SEEK RUSSIA'S HELP**

According to the Dalnevostochnoe Obozrenie (The Russian Far Eastern Review) the Korean National Council gave a banquet on March 1 in the Zolotei Rog restaurant in "celebration of the anniversary of the movement for the independence of the Korean people." The banquet was attended by members of the Korean National Council, members of the Korean Social Democratic party, Korean journalists, representatives of Korean and Chinese civil organisations, a representative of the Russian commandant of the provincial forces, members of the Bolshevik and Menshevik parties, and Professor Schmidt, representative of the National Council of Latvia.

The opening address was made by a member of the Korean National Council who reviewed the efforts of the Korean people during the past year and expressed the belief that the Koreans would find strength in the help and sympathy of the Russian proletarist.

Mr. Lorentz, a member of the Russian Social Democratic party, referred to the community of interests and aims of Russian and Korean democracy.

**OVERLOOKED IN TREATY**

On behalf of Russian journalists Mr. Kossalapoff said: "It is, per-

(Continued on Page 4)

# France Defends Intervention In Germany; Declares Treaty Pledges Had Been Violated

## *Great Britain Explains Why One Ally's Action Can't Bind All Of Them*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 9.—An authoritative statement on the Anglo-French situation issued this evening (referring to the authoritative statement issued yesterday) points out that any communication of British official views with regard to the despatch of French troops to the neutral zone was made primarily in order to prevent any possible damage to the Anglo-French alliance, on which the hope of the world centered, and certainly not for the purpose of exciting public opinion in this or any other country.

The fundamental idea of British Ministers, the statement continues, is that any alliance will rapidly dissolve, if an individual of the alliance acts on its own initiative in an important matter, without the assent of the other members. It does not serve the cause of any alliance to gloss over or ignore the seriousness of one ally taking military action on its own initiative against the opinion of its ally.

**THE BRITISH VIEW**

The British, the statement proceeds, are equally concerned to secure the execution of the peace treaty with any other of the signatories, but they are of opinion that it could only weaken the authority of the Allies, if violent action were taken without unimpeachable reason. It is held that the treaty in this instance did not contemplate a situation like that which has arisen. The British view is that in the neutral zone, in the event of serious local disorder, either the Allies must take responsibility for restoring order, or allow the German Government to assume responsibility subject to suitable guarantees. The treaty never contemplated making a fifty mile zone of perpetual disorder, in which neither the Allies nor Germany would be able to exercise authority.

The situation today, according to the British view, is one for police action against disorder and is not war, and it is felt that it is far better that this should be pointed out now and a clear understanding reached.

The British, the statement declares, are equally ready with the French to insist on execution of the treaty, if there is any hesitation on the part of the Germans in fulfilling their guarantee to evacuate the neutral zone at the appointed time, and Great Britain was quite willing to agree to any necessary action, if this agreed period were passed. The French Government was fully informed of this view more than once, before troops were sent.

**FAITH IN FRANCE**

British faith in the Entente and friendliness for the French people, the statement concludes, is in no way diminished, and the announcement that France acted on her own initiative against the advice of her allies is merely a statement of fact necessary to make it clear that it is impossible for the Allies as a whole to accept the position that they can be committed by the independent action of any one ally, and that it is necessary to strengthen the alliance by ensuring its future solidarity.

It is added that the views here expressed are not those of any individual British Minister but of the whole Cabinet.

## GERMAN CIVILIANS FIGHT FRENCH IN FRANKFORT CLASH

### Six Of Them Killed And 35 Injured—Armed Workers Seek British Refuge

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, April 7.—A report from Frankfort states that a collision has occurred between French troops and German civilians. Six civilians were killed and 35 wounded. Great excitement prevails in Paris.

Paris, April 8.—General Degoutte, interviewed at Mayence, declared that in consequence of the German invasion of the Ruhr not a single ton of coal had been sent to France, whereas 13,000 tons were being sent daily previous to the closing of the frontier. The French Commander said that the disorders at Frankfort were due to excitement, worked up on orders from Berlin, which degenerated into violence. The French soldiers were compelled to fire in self-defense.

**STUDENTS PACIFIED**

Paris, April 8.—A telegram from Frankfort states that order had been restored by night-fall yesterday.

Later.—Quiet has now been restored in Frankfort, the authorities having succeeded in pacifying the students. It has now been ascertained that several thousand armed workmen have taken refuge in the British zone and that 10,000 more are expected. The question of feeding them is becoming an acute problem.

London, April 9.—It appears that the disturbances at Frankfort were due to the spreading of a false rumor that Great Britain and America were requesting France to withdraw her troops.

Berlin, April 8.—A semi-official report received here states that five sentries fired on a German patrol sixteen miles north of Frankfort. The officer in charge of the patrol, Lieutenant Count Kalnein, was mortally wounded.

## GRAVE SITUATION FOR ALLIES SEEN BY BRITISH PRESS

### Differences Between England And France Said To Be Over Methods, Not Aims

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 9.—While the newspapers are divided in their comment on the authoritative statement of the British attitude towards French policy, (cabled yesterday evening), there is a consensus of opinion that a very delicate situation has arisen, affecting not merely Anglo-French relations but the whole European settlement.

Daily Telegraph: "The best outcome of the affair will be the speedy withdrawal of the trespassing German forces, the French Government's undertaking to withdraw after that has been given in the plainest language. Therefore we hope that a few days will terminate the grave complication and restore the situation, in which a careful avoidance of misunderstandings between the Allies should be a fixed condition of policy."

Daily Chronicle: "The British public will support the Government in insisting on the country's right to be consulted regarding action against Germany, but it expects that an effort should be made to keep the Anglo-French connection close and cordial."

The Morning Post denounces the Government for "proclaiming to the world that a rift has appeared in the Entente Cordiale," and asks whether the House of Commons will tolerate "our desertion of our ally at a critical moment."

**REGRETS FRENCH MOVE**

The Daily Express profoundly regrets the action of France, which it says tends to weaken the mutual confidence between the Allies.

Daily News: "France has precipitated a singularly unfortunate situation, because it must stimulate the tendency in certain quarters in Germany to profit by any

(Continued on Page 2)

## SEES DANGER IN REPEATED CONCESSIONS BY ENTENTE

### Denies That She Kept Allies In Ignorance Of Her Intentions

### PLEDGESLOYALTY

### Belgium Hastens Troops To Reinforce French In Frankfort

### CABINETSCONFER

### London Times Sees An 'Acrid Tone' In New Note Of Britain

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, April 11.—The French reply to the British note on the French occupation of German towns was handed to the British Government on Saturday morning, Mr. Lloyd George immediately called a Cabinet meeting to draft a reply.

M. Millerand's note states that France did not act without the knowledge of her Allies, but that on the contrary she kept them constantly informed and was in constant consultation with them. France's good faith, the note declares, is obvious.

Being opposed to the German occupation of the Ruhr, France regarded this violation of the Treaty as of exceptional gravity, all the more as the Berlin Government themselves had recognised France's right to claim a territorial guarantee in return for her authorisation of the despatch of German troops to the Ruhr.

"This guarantee," the note proceeds, "was stringently necessary to us, for Germany has unfortunately given constant proof of her bad faith in the execution of the Treaty. Consequently Germany's promise to evacuate the neutral zone could not be regarded as sufficient. Moreover, the Ruhr incident is only an episode in the series of successive systematic violations of the Treaty."

**FRANCE ACTED AND 'THAT IS ENOUGH'**

"Were the Allies," M. Millerand asks, "to yield once again before the German militarists? The French Government—and with them all the nations—thought not. France has been obliged to act this time: that is enough."

The French note concludes in the following terms: "The French Government and people are unshakably determined to uphold the alliance and friendship with Great Britain, but they wish to be able to count on her for the loyal execution of the Treaty." Subject to these considerations, the French Government declare that they are prepared to make sure of the consent of their Allies, before acting in all inter-Allied questions raised by the execution of the Treaty."

According to the latest information from London, the British Government have approved the reply to the above note, and the reply has been forwarded to Lord Derby to hand to the French Government.

M. Millerand yesterday received M. Barthou, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, with whom he discussed the events on the Rhine and the Anglo-French situation. The Premier will probably make a statement on the subject in the Chamber tomorrow.

**"NQUESTIONED LOYALTY IS ATTITURE OF FRENCH**

London, April 11.—Mr. Lloyd George left London yesterday for San Remo where the Peace Conference meets on April 19. The British Prime Minister will make the journey by sea, which will take him over a week.

The French newspapers, commenting on this, see in it an indication of the prompt settlement of the Anglo-French "incident."

London, April 10.—The French reply to the British note on the

(Continued on Page 2)

# France Defends Seizure Of German Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

subject of the French occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt and other German towns, affirms "the unquestionable loyalty" of France's attitude. The French Government has constantly informed its Allies of its policy.

The note says. "The French Government has always been opposed to the entry of supplementary German troops into the Ruhr district, which would only be permissible on condition of the military occupation of Frankfort and Darmstadt. The French Government notified the Allies on April 3 that Marshal Foch was studying unavoidable military measures."

The sole question at present, the note points out, is that of the violation of one of the most solemn clauses of the treaty of Versailles. The German Government itself recognised the necessity of obtaining beforehand formal authorisation for a breach of article 43 and the right of the French Government to demand a territorial guarantee in exchange for the breach.

**SEES NECESSITY OF UNITY OF ACTION**

The French reply asks how the French Government could be satisfied with the German promise to withdraw the Reichswehr immediately order is restored, seeing that the Allies have not received the satisfaction stipulated in the Treaty for reparation of war damages, surrender of criminals, delivery of coal and disarmament of the army. The French Government asks whether the British Government has calculated the whole danger of these successive systematic violations and when Great Britain thinks it ought to stop granting concessions. The note declares that France is compelled to say "enough," but asks nothing better than that it can say so with all her Allies.

The French Government, the note proceeds, is not less convinced than the British of the essential necessity of maintaining Allied unity for the enforcement of the German treaty and it considers this intimate concert of France, and Great Britain also indispensable for equitably setting the vast problems now confronting the world in Russia, the Balkans, Asia Minor and throughout the whole of Islam.

The note concludes with the assurance that the French Government, for all these considerations, is entirely disposed to make sure, before acting, of general assent in all inter-Allied questions involved in the execution of the Treaty.

Note.—The above contains important verbal differences, as compared with the French wireless version of the same note issued today.

*(French Wireless Service)*

Paris, April 10.—Yesterday afternoon the British Ambassador handed to M. Millerand the text of the British note regarding the occupation of the German towns by the French. The French Government's reply was handed to Lord Derby the same day and was also sent to M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, to be communicated to the British Government.

**BELGIUM SENDS TROOPS TO ASSIST THE FRENCH**

The French reply emphasised the loyalty of France to the alliances which had made it possible for her to win the war and to the Entente Cordiale in particular. "France," the note continued, "has never contemplated and never will contemplate separating from her Allies and she will speedily enforce the Peace Treaty."

The conversations with the American and Italian representatives in Paris are continuing.

The Belgian Amdassador has informed M. Millerand of the decision of his Government to associate themselves in the French action by sending a detachment of troops to Frankfort. M. Millerand immediately sent a telegram of thanks to the Belgian Premier.

Reports from Frankfort state that the town has resumed its normal appearance and that everything is perfectly quiet.

Paris, April 10.—Two Cabinet meetings were held yesterday to discuss the foreign situation. In the morning M. Millerand called together his colleagues in the Cabinet and explained to them the situation resulting from the occupation of Frankfort and the other towns on the right bank of the Rhine by French troops. After receiving the British note from Lord Derby, the Premier called another meeting which lasted from 5 until 7 o'clock in the evening. M. Millerand communicated the note to his colleagues and the Cabinet discussed the reservations made by the British Government.

**BRITISH NOTE 'ACRID' SAYS LONDON TIMES**

The Premier also communicated to the Cabinet the reply which he had handed to Lord Derby. During the meeting M. Millerand had a second conversation, lasting 20 minutes, with the British Ambassador.

London, April 10.—The Times publishes a summary of the British note to France, with regard to the French occupation of German towns, the text of which has not yet been published.

The Times declares that the note, "the tone of which is acrid," taxes the French Government with inaccuracy in their last memorandum which apparently stated that France believed that she was acting on behalf of the Allies in occupying Frankfort.

The note, according to the Times, points out that the Allies and Great Britain have repeatedly declined to sanction such occupation and suggested that Germany should act under Allied guarantees, defined by Marshal Foch and that, furthermore, the language of M. Millerand and other Ministers had given the impression that France would abstain from single-handed action and consequently the conduct of France now raises a serious issue.

Grave problems, the note continues connected with the execution of the Treaty may arise in the future and they can only be dealt with by concordant action of the Allies, as it is conceivable that some of them may be of such magnitude that no single Ally will be able to deal with them alone against a resuscitated Germany.

**GERMAN LABOR FROWNS ON GENERAL STRIKE PLAN**

The note therefore hopes, the Times says, that France will not again act on her own initiative as otherwise the work of the Peace Conference might be futile.

The Times further states that at the same time instructions have been sent to the British Ambassador in Paris not to take part in the precedence of the Conference of Ambassadors as far as they may relate to the execution of the German Treaty until assurance is forthcoming that France will act in concert with the Allies in the future.

Berlin, April 9.—The Industrial Council has rejected the Communist motion in favor of an immediate general strike in order to overthrow the Government.

The regular troops who had crossed the Ruhr have been withdraw to the north bank and the re-establishment of a public security service on the basis of the Bielefeld agreement, the formation by the workers councils of a Reichswehr composed of three men out of every thousand inhabitants is being hastily pushed on owing to the necessity of carrying out the Entente's demand for the departure of the regular troops from the Ruhr.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, Entente envoys have already arrived in the Ruhr to supervise the evacuation of the neutral zone.

**FRANCE INFORMED OF AMERICA'S VIEWS**

Paris, April 9.—The Matin says that French regiments and many tanks left Strassburg yesterday to reinforce the troops occupying the neutral zone.

Paris, April 9.—At a Cabinet meeting today M. Millerand announced that he had received a verbal communication from the British Government with regard to the French occupation of German towns but the official text of the note had not yet arrived.

Washington, April 9.—As far as can be learned, the State Department's action in the Ruhr question was confined to the expression of the opinion that the German Government should be permitted to send to the Ruhr a reasonable number of troops to restore order and to maintain supremacy. France, it is stated, was fully informed of the American position.

Paris, April 9.—Official circles here consider that the British authoritative statement issued yesterday (the first of the two British authoritative statements) with regard to the French occupation of Frankfort, etc., will open series of conversations between the British and French Governments covering the entire question of the post-war relationship of the two countries and of Allied action as regards Germany. France's political aims will be, French official circles state, the maintenance of the Entente and the execution of the peace treaty.

**BERLIN EMBARRASSED BY DEMANDS OF LABOR**

Berlin, April 8.—The Minister of the Interior has communicated to the State Governments the contents of the note presented yesterday by the Inter-Allied Military Commission with regard to the disbandment of the Reichswehr.

He points out that the Government has to its regret been forced to refrain from purposeless counter-proposals and it therefore requests the State Governments to carry out the Allied demands as soon as possible.

Brussels, April 9.—The King presided at a Cabinet meeting today at which, "as a token of friendship to France and in affirmation of Allied solidarity," it was decided to inform France of the readiness of the Belgian Government to send a Belgian detachment to the Ruhr.

Berlin, April 8.—The German Government find themselves embarrassed by the sudden presentation of demands by the Labor organisations, including demands for the withdrawal of the Reichswher from the Rhur, and the punishment of counter-revolutionary officers. A Cabinet crisis is imminent.

According to Vorwaerts the Minister of Defense promised a labor deputation that all troops guilty of excesses would be withdrawn from the Ruhr, that the Volunteer corps would be disbanded and the Civic Guards recognised. The Minister stated that, if it was in any way possible, troops would be withdrawn from the Ruhr in two days.

# GRAVE SITUATION FOR ALLIES SEEN BY BRITISH PRESS

(Continued from Page 1).

sign of a break in the allied solidarity."

Paris, April 9.—The British note was received too late for extended comment in the press this morning. The papers join in a chorus of praise of Belgium's decision actively to support France. They state that the Belgian Cabinet, which is most anxious to hasten pourparlers for a Belgo-French alliance, will place the Belgian railways at the disposal of the French. The difference between Great Britain and France, it is declared, is over methods not aims.

London, April 9.—The Times fiercely attacks the "authoritative statement" with regard to the Ruhr, published yesterday. The journal declares that Great Britain's disapproval of France's action is the rudest shock to Anglo-French relations since the Entente was established.

**RAPS LLOYD GEORGE**

It states that the action of Mr. Lloyd George, who was personally responsible for the statement, was due to his alleged desire to influence the opinion of the Liberals, amongst whom a struggle is proceeding between the partisans of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith.

London, April 8.—Reuter understands that the British Government has informed the French Ambassador that they do not regard the question of intervention in Germany in the same manner as the French.

The Manchester Guardian apprehends "some violent clash in Germany, as France's hasty and unwise seizure of Frankfort may provoke a popular explosion which would strengthen the Junker militarists grip of the Berlin Government."

Evening News: "That Great Britain should openly dissociate herself from France, when the latter applies the necessary compulsion to Germany, is a blow in the face to most of us."

Westminster Gazette: "A great disservice is done to Anglo-French friendship by angry assertions that the alliance is imperilled, because the British Government speaks frankly to the French Government. The alliance is not worth preserving if it cannot bear the strain of a little candor between friends."

# Smiles from the Mixed Court



Thirteen as an unlucky number is supposed to be in the discard in the Twentieth Century.

Soothsayers, seers and seventh sons of seventh daughters of witches and wizards stepped to the forefront some twenty years ago and assured an anxious populace that no longer need it fear the evil influence of the cabalistic figures. The Jinx was laid.

But it would be hard to convince one coolie that number thirteen is really a barbinger of good fortune, now or any time, since he faced Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of having converted to his own uses a copper pot worth one dollar, hard money.

Thirteen previous convictions were recorded against the coolie's name. And the court put him away where the squirrels won't bother him for two years. Then he's going away from Shanghai Settlement never to return until the next time.

Another coolie appeared on a charge of having allowed a $5 pair of silk pants to stick to his fingers when he called on a neighbor a few days ago.

Six previous convictions were recorded against the culprit and he got two years in jail and expulsion.

## *Street Union Will Make Program For Board Of Advisers*

### *Chinese Prepare To Nominate Men Best Fitted To Deal With Council Here*

The Street Union of Shanghai is now compiling a list of Chinese ratepayers as a preliminary step towards the election of the Chinese Consultative Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The union expects to complete this work this week.

In an announcement issued by the union yesterday, it is pointed out that while the original aim of the union to secure Chinese representation on the Council has not yet been accomplished, the union considers the creation of the committee as a first step toward representation and will for the time being consider the new body as the means of expressing views of the Chinese rate payers in Shanghai.

Forms of qualifications have been printed and can be secured from the headquarters of the union, 13 Avenue Edward VII.

## *Marie Tempest*

"There's something about him that overwhelms me." So says Miss Marie Tempest in "The Duke of Killiecrankie," and so said everyone in a well-filled house at the Lyceum Theater whenever Mr. Graham Browne was on the stage. There were four people who really carried the show through last night. There were eight characters in the cast and the other four did all they were called upon to do well but it is the first four mentioned who captured the audience and it was Mr. Graham Browne who took first honors.

He was great. He had a make up that defies description. How on earth he managed those lips of his and how those protruding teeth beats me. Lips and teeth were all there to aid in one of the very best character studies that has ever been seen on the stage of the Lyceum Theater. He tickled the audience with every world and every gesture. He was the typical man about town, who by his originality and latent force, at last brought the woman to his way of thinking.

Then Miss Marie Tempest in the part of 'Mrs. Mulholland' was all that could be desired by the most critical playgoer. But she is an artist to her fingertips and in voice and action conveyed just what was passing through her wonderful mind. I do not hesitate to say with many others who saw the show last night that in the Marie Tempest Company we have something a good deal better than we have ever had before. Those who do not see the shows are to be sympathised with. They are missing something good.

The 'Duke' of Roger Barry and the 'Henrietta' of Miss Hamilton are both good studies but it is Graham Browne that carries all the honors on this occasion.

Tonight the same play will be repeated. It is first class.

DOMINO.

# ITALY TO RETURN SILESIA, SAYS ENVOY'S REPORT

The Italian Government will return the steamer Silesia, confiscated by the Trieste Commercial Tribunal when the Chinese ship was landing Czecho-Slovakia repatriates in the former Austrian port, according to a cablegram from General Wang Kwang-chi, Chinese Minister to Rome.

In the note in which Italy agreed to release the vessel, the Rome Government observes that Italy will consider carefully the Shantung reservation in the peace treaty as adopted by the United States Senate and will ask its legislature to discuss sympathetically the amendments.

The note concluded, General Wang cabled, by expressing the hope that China would not deal directly with Japan over the Shantung controversy and disappoint the Allied powers.

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Shanghai, April 12.—It is understood that the Peking Government has refused to grant the application of the Italo-Chinese Bank of Tientsin for registration, as reprisal for the seizure by the Italian authorities of the ex-Austrian Lloyd steamer Silesia.

## *Naval 'Y' Seeking Magazines For Gobs*

### *Reading Matter Is Needed For Men Aboard Cruisers With U.S.S. South Dakota*

A call for books and magazines for American sailors has been issued by the Navy Young Men's Christian Association in anticipation of the return for another short stay of the U. S. S. South Dakota and other cruisers which have been visiting Vladivostok, Japan and Southern ports. The warships are expected to arrive here between April 20 and 27.

The call for reading matter was sent out after a request had been received by the Y. M. C. A. from the warships whose stocks of books and magazines have become depleted. It is understood that a number of the cruisers will be out at target practise for several weeks when reading will be about the only diversion open to the men.

## WU STILL IN SOUTH

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Administrative Councillor of the Military Government of the Southwest, did not arrive in Shanghai Saturday as was expected. He was delayed in Hongkong, it is understood, on account of certain claims that he has against a bank. Dr. Wu is expected to come here in a week.


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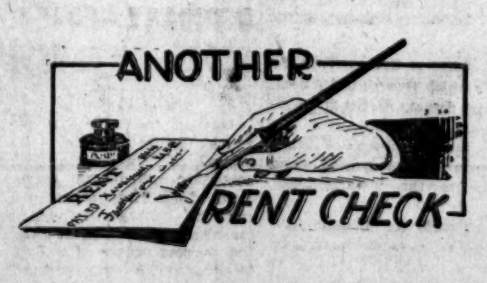
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# Riches Await First Nation Making Peace With Russia—Trotsky

(Continued from Page 1)

gestures, the orator's inflection in his voice—all these bespeak the militant of class strike, the discipline of revolution, never the cool headed architect of the most sensational war machine humanity has ever beheld.

Trotsky the pacifist, the rabid adversary of militarism, at the head of three million trained troops baffles one's imagination. It is easy to picture Napoleon conducting a kindergarten. And yet if half of all one hears in Moscow and at the front about his ability as Generalissimo be true, this erstwhile newspaper reporter must be one of the greatest soldiers in the history of man.

One caught hints of it in his talk when military matters were under discussion. But quite evidently he preferred to dwell upon aspects of the international situation and the good that peace would bring to the Russian toilers rather than upon the battlefields of the Ukraine and Siberia. My first question, after we had arranged that French, which Trotsky speaks more fluently than English, should be the language of the interview, concerned the Red Army's offensives, but he parried it with a wave of his hand, and the remark that what had happened was too obvious to require comment.

"Our military successes have not blinded us to our need of peace," he asserted. Then, with a careful choice of words, he formulated the two sentences quoted at the start of this article, which were the keynote of all his utterances.

"We require peace," he went on, "for the re-establishment of economic stabilisation. During these eighteen months in which all the powers of the imperialistic capitalism the world over could bring to bear against us were striving to encompass our destruction we have had to concentrate all our efforts on military measures. We have had to sacrifice the welfare of our people and the health of future generations to the desperate needs of the hour. To tear from our throat hands that were seeking to strangle us, we were forced to transform a peace-loving population of workers and peasants into an armed camp in these eighteen months. By dint of stupendous endeavor we have organised a really strong army, and with it we have beaten off every attempt which the criminals of the entente and Tsarism have made to murder the revolution.

**PRAISE FOR HIS ARMY**

"No other state in the world could have done what Russia, bankrupt, bleeding and starved as she was by four years of imperialistic massacres, has done in the past two years. In France, in England, even in America, the peoples were sick of slaughter that their capitalists had engineered. Hopeless of better things to come, they had refused to follow their rulers further along the bloody road to ruin. Ask Clemenceau, ask Lloyd George, whether they can get together an army today of the strength and spirit of ours.

"They cannot do it because the workers of their countries have begun to realise, dimly as yet but daily, the villainous tasks to which the soldiers of bourgeois Governments are put. Powerless to further conscript their own subjects, the Entente and the helpless subjects of the Entente and America bribe and bully Tsarist reactionaries and helpless little nations to wage war against us. The defeats our proletarian fighting men have inflicted on their mercenary antagonists, however are bound to have a salutary effect. Already all the Baltic states are conferring with our emissaries with a view to peace. Peace is merely a matter of time, and I repeat that whichever nation is first to resume friendly relations with Russia will be the first to reap the commercial harvest sown by such a step."

Trotsky ceased speaking with his characteristic abruptness, drummed the desk for a moment with his fingers and went on, a bitter note in his voice:

**NEED OUTSIDE AID**

"All this is not new. We discussed it with Mr. Francis, your Ambassador, two years ago and with your military representatives. I asked the Allied missions at that time when we were organising the Red Army if they would help us repel the Germans. They said they would like to say yes, of course, but that they must first consult their respective Governments by telegraph. That was two years ago, and I am still waiting reply to the telegrams they sent. They consistently preferred a policy of strangling us—because we stood for the working class against the bourgeois and capitalist. And yet they hypocritically profess horror at the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

"Nevertheless, our peace terms remain what they have always been. We recognise our need for outside aid in setting this country on its feet industrially and economically. It is a tremendous enterprise, one that will take two, five, perhaps ten years to carry out, but through the indomitable spirit of our proletariat it will be accomplished with a speed and competency that will amaze our foemen. Remember that Russia is rich. Her riches are all intact. And once again I say that the people who help us gain peace will share in the profits, the very considerable profits, resultant from the aid they will have extended to us."

There is such dynamic force in Trotsky's speech that one hesitates to interrupt him with questions. Upon his third repetition of the formula he so evidently wished to impress on me and through me on the American public. I ventured, however, to inquire whether in his opinion a capitalist society could treat commercially with a Socialistic Commonwealth on a basis acceptable to both.

**GUARANTEES FOR CAPITAL**

"Why not?" Trotsky snapped. "It should not be harder for a bourgeois state to have commercial dealings with Soviet Russia than it was for democratic America to trade with Tsarist Russia. Foreign capitalists who invest their money in Russian enterprises or who supply us with merchandise we require will receive material guarantees of amply adequate character. They need have no fears on that score, only the conditions of the agreement will be such as to prevent it being made a means to strangle us under the guise of helping to regenerate the Russian people."

I remarked that in America a large section of public opinion deprecated to an increasing extent the Allied intervention in Russia. Trotsky smiled sardonically.

"Those who feel that way do not seem to have much influence with your Government," he observed. "If America wants to play fairly with us, why does the United States Government fling our envoy into jail? Martens is a reputable, cultured individual who has done your country no harm. Yet simply because he is a Bolshevist and your Administration fears Bolshevism he is treated with outrageous brutality."

**NO CONTROL BY GERMANY**

"What do you think of the fears expressed by British conservatives and others that an abandonment of the blockade would enable Germany to capture Russian markets and eventually get complete control of Russia?" I asked.

"Ridiculous," Trotsky ejaculated scornfully. "Germany is not going to control Soviet Russia. And to say that Germany has a better chance than the Allies in our markets is absurd. I know that some hair-brained people imagine that German prisoners of war in this country are cooking up all sorts of commercial schemes for Germany's benefit.

"And who is keeping the German prisoners here? The Entente, which refuses to let the German Government repatriate our prisoners from Germany. In any event, it is childish fancy that men completely cut off from communication with their own countrymen, who are mostly workers and peasants like ourselves, are engaging in intrigues of international trade. The fact is, we cannot possibly expect economic assistance from Germany.

**THE MILITARY SITUATION**

"Germany's economic instability consequent upon her defeat in war makes it out of the question for her to engage in important commercial association with us. It is obvious that we must look to the victorious nations, to Great Britain or, still better, to America, for machinery, agricultural tools and other imports which Russia's economic renaissance demands. The very countries which are now trying to throttle us are the ones which have most to gain in getting on a trading basis with us."

In the street outside a band suddenly began to blare forth a Russian march tune, and the tramp of a Red regiment on its way to entrain for the front thudded upon the snow-covered pavement. Trotsky gave no sign that the sound had reached him, but he began suddenly in crisp, vivid phraseology to summarise the military situation.

"Our troops have never been in a better position," he affirmed, "Kolchak and Judenitch are 'Kaput'—that should be plain even to Winston Churchill. Denikin's finish also is in sight. The Cossacks, the mainstay of his forces, are deserting him. Within a month or two—though in military affairs it is difficult to be a prophet—our divisions, sweeping steadily forward, despite icy temperature and other climatic hardships, will have seized Denikin's last strategic bases. Before spring—unless the Entente sends Senegalese, Malgache, Annamite, Hindu or what not troops against us, as France presumably is ready to do—we shall have disposed finally of all our armed assailants."

"And then?"

"Then, if peace is concluded, we shall demobilise and turn our energies toward domestic problems."

"It is charged in some quarters that Soviet Russia is becoming militaristic, that by force of arms you will seek to impose your revolution throughout the rest of Europe." Trotsky's black eyes blazed.

**EARLY DEMOBILISATION**

"Ludicrous lies," he exclaimed. "The Red Army is the most anti-militaristic body existing today. Nine-tenths of us, I mean organisers, are workers and peasants, pacifists all. The remaining tenth are professional soldiers and officers who served under the Tsar and now serve under the Soviet. And of them nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand are sincerely in sympathy with us, genuinely pro-Bolshevist. They are for us if only because being patriots they realise that we are the only group that is working for the betterment of the mass of the Russian people and consequently of Russia. Have you never heard of those Generals formerly in the service of the Tsar who, when captured by the Whites while leading Red divisions, refused to turn against the Bolshevist and cried 'Long live the Soviet Republic' as they were being shot to death?

"Immediate demobilisation is obligatory with us as soon as hostilities cease. The workers and peasants will insist, once the revolution is no longer in peril, on returning to their factories and farms and making Russia a fit land to live in. Frontier guards will be maintained, of course. The framework of our organisation must also be preserved in order that with the experience they have received in the past eighteen months our proletarian fighting men can be remodelled in two or three months if the need arises. There will also be some form of military training for the working class, that it may always be ready to defend itself against the bourgeoisie. It is amusing to think that in capitalistic circles I am looked upon as a militarist. I suppose I am by inclination the least military individual imaginable. Militarism, striking as it does at the very roots of Communism, cannot possibly exist in Soviet Russia, the only truly pacific country in the world."


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# FRENCH DECLARES IRISH REBELLION CANNOT SUCCEED

## Says Volunteers Have Rifles But Lack Artillery—Sinn Fein Leaders Praise Him

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 10.—Lord French, in an interview with the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, declared that the Irish question would never breed Anglo-American enmity. He denied that the recent murders were the work of American assassins.

It was unquestionable that only Irishmen were engaged in them. Lord French emphasised that there was no chance of the situation passing out of the hands of the Government. A successful rebellion was impossible. It might be tried but defeat was certain.

He said that the Irish Volunteers numbered between one and two hundred thousand, organised on the Territorial system and with a full complement of officers who had undoubtedly great organising power. They had a large number of rifles and considerable quantities of explosives but no artillery. Lord French declared that he did not believe in the possibility of a Dominion settlement because it logically meant control of the army and navy.

The correspondent of the Tribune declares that Lord French is likely to resign at the end of the year and that he will probably be succeeded by the Marquis of Londonderry. A Sinn Fein leader admitted to the correspondent that Lord French had won widespread respect and declared that "He was a gallant old fellow and it would be a pity if he had to be shot."

# *Heavier Taxation Provided For In Britain's Budget*

## *Wines And Motor Cars Will Be Assessed More—Married Men's Burden Lighter*

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 9.—It is foreshadowed that the Budget, which will be introduced on April 19, will include increased taxation of imported wines and motor cars and increased postal parcel rates while a complete recasting of the Income Tax scheme, giving more relief to married men and imposing heavier penalties for evasion, is regarded as certain as is also a solution of the problem of the excess profits tax which at present stands at 40 percent.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday approved the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget scheme.

# *Finance Minister Hears Consortium Aims From Lamont*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 10.—Mr. Thomas W. Lamont had an interview with the Minister of Finance yesterday and explained the aims of the Consortium.

The President will grant Mr. Lamont an audience on Monday.


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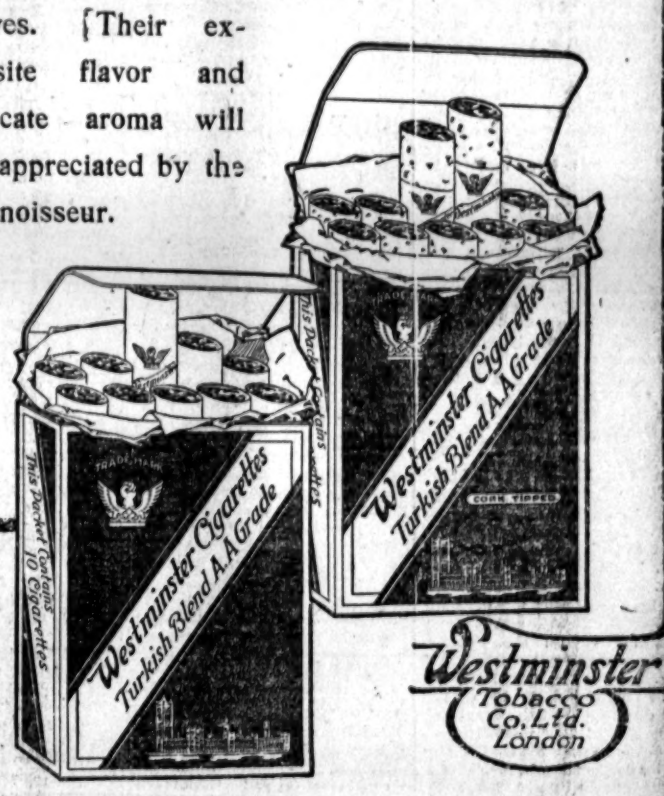
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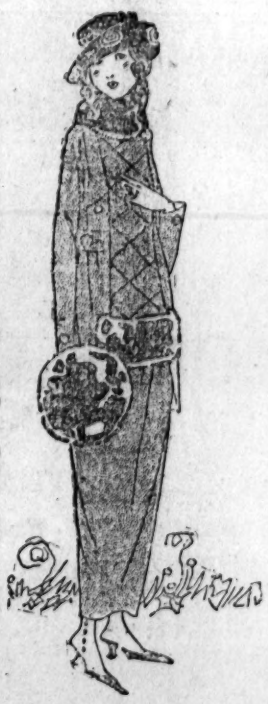
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# PLANE ACCIDENT DELAYS FLYER EN ROUTE TO TOKIO

### Lieut. Masiero Held Up For Several Days—Local Reception Plans

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Bangkok, April 10.—Lieutenant Masiero who left Bangkok on April 5, for Hanoi, en route for Tokio was forced to land at Ubon owing to engine trouble. Finding that certain repairs to his S.V.A. machine were necessary, Lieut. Masiero had to send to Bangkok for spare parts. This has delayed the airman continuing his flight for a few days.

The general reception committee of the Aero Club of Shanghai to welcome the army fliers on the Rome-Tokio flight held a meeting yesterday at the Italian Chamber of Commerce. It was decided to hold the banquet on the night of the arrival of the commander, Captain Gondesco, at the Astor House. Captain Gondesco is now in Allepo, being with the rear group of the squadron.

Unofficial dinners and receptions will be given to those aviators who arrive in Shanghai ahead of Captain Gondesco. Owing to the shortage of landing accommodations in Canton it is feared that the original plan to hold the fliers in Canton until they can come here in a body has to be abandoned.

The meeting further decided to present a gold shield to the squadron at the official banquet. Messrs. T. E. Doremus, Y. C. Tong, and C. T. Chu were appointed a committee of three to prepare for the presentation: The Italian community in Shanghai will present a gold medal to each of the airmen who arrives in port.

## *Pacific Mail Men Assume New Posts*

New members of the staff of the Pacific Mail including Mr. H. N. Guernsey, Mr. J. D. Butler and Mr. G. C. Rice have assumed their duties in the Shanghai office. Mr. B. C. Haile, who was formerly agent of the company here, and who is to be general agent for the Far East, will arrive from San Francisco on the steamer Venezuela May 1.

Mr. J. B. Crow, who has been cashier of the office here, will leave at the end of the month to assume the post of special representative at Tientsin to which he has been transferred. Mr. Guernsey, who made hosts of friends while he was purser on the steamer Venezuela lately, has been port purser of the line at San Francisco. Mr. Butler also was on the Francisco staff.

## *Dutch Consul Fetes Visiting Commodore*

In honor of Commodore J. C. Bentz van den Berg, commander of the East Indian Squadron of the Dutch Navy, the Acting Consul-General of the Netherlands, Mr. J. A. Schuurman gave a reception yesterday morning at the Dutch Consulate-General.

Among those present at the affair were Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, United States Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Admiral K. K. Lang, Chief of the Admiralty, General Ho Fung-ling, local Defense Commissioner; Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Taoyin Wang Kung-ting, General Wang Yi-tang, Magistrate Shen Pao-chang, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Commander Ellison, Major Hilton Johnson, Polish Consul O. De Hubicki and a number of prominent Dutch residents.

## *Alabaster Elected To Sanitary Board*

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, April 12.—Mr. C. G. Alabaster has been elected to the vacancy on the Sanitary Board by a majority of 27.

Hongkong, April 12.—The election to the vacancy on the Sanitary Board is exciting the keenest contest between the supporters of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the retiring member, and those, of Mr. J. Caer Clark, the candidate of the Kowloon residents association. Interest in the election is enhanced by the association's personal canvas and wide distribution of postcards and handbills, invijing the electorate to "vote for Clark the practical man," "vote for Clark the architect," etc. The election is regarded as a trial of strength between the newly-formed, vigorous Kowloon residents association and the representatives of the public bodies of Hongkong.

## *Ambassador Sails For U.S. To Take Post At Washington*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 8.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Geddes, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, sailed from Liverpool today for New York on board the Cunard liner Kaiserin Augusta-Victoria.

## *Half Million Men Idle In Big Rail Strike In America*

### *Twenty-five Roads Affected And Pacific Coast Traffic May Be Interrupted*

(*Reuter's Service*)

Chicago, April 10.—Though the railwaymen's strike started as a freight strike, it has now invaded the passenger services and several trains have had to be cancelled. Railroad managers estimate that half a million workers on other lines have been forced out of employment through the strike.

Chicago, April 8.—A strike of railroad workers which started here a week ago is now affecting 25 railroads. There are 50,000 men unemployed in Chicago.

Many thousand dockyard workers also have been rendered idle by the strike. Kansas City, Buffalo and Los Angeles are affected and the interruption of all Pacific coast traffic is threatened.

## CLEMENCEAU BETTER

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, April 7.—M. Clemenceau who has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis is much better.

## SIBERIANS GIVE MORAL SUPPORT TO KOREAN MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

maps, no mere coincidence that we see assembled here today representatives of Russia, China and Korea, nations which were overlooked by the Versailles diplomats."

Mr. Utkin and Mrs. Vlasova spoke in the name of Bolshevism. The Communist party, they said, had always greeted and supported nations striving for self-determination. In the struggle against Japanese Imperialistic plans with regard to Korea the Communists were prepared to assist the Korean proletariat both morally and actively.

The proceedings terminated with an address from an old Korean in national costume. This was Li Ban, father of the President of the "Korean Government" at Shanghai.

### NIKOLSK WIRES RESTORED

Harbin, April 10.—Communications with Nikolsk have been restored. It is reported that the Grodekovo bridge has been burned and the Kiparisovo bridge damaged.

The Japanese last night took over the guarding of the Harbin bridge and similar action is reported to have been taken by the Japanese at stations west of Harbin.

Paris, April 11.—A Copenhagen telegram states that the French official Commission, headed by M. Mussa, has opened negotiations with the delegates of the Russian Soviet Government on the subject of the Russian debt to France. Meanwhile the British delegation has just concluded its negotiations with the Russian representatives regarding the reopening of commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia.

# *News Brevities*

Fine of £5 was imposed yesterday by Magistrate G. H. King in the British Court yesterday against Mr. Abraham, 4 Park Lane, for evicting Mrs. Mathilda Mitzkevitch from apartments she sublet from a Mrs. Fels. It was shown that the plaintiff's household effects were placed in the yard of the property and subjected to damage by bad weather for several days during the course of the controversy.

* * *

Two one-act playlets will be produced at the French Club on Saturday night. They are "The Touch of Truth," an English play and "La Chance du Mari," ("The Husband's Good Luck.") The usual Saturday night dance will follow and a cold supper is to be served at midnight. The number of seats is limited to 350.

* * *

The extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works will hold an extraordinary general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The Junior Golf Club monthly medal will be played off on Friday at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

* * *

The fancy dress dance will be given by the Girls' Friendly Society at the Town Hall Saturday night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

The Norwegian Consulate-General, 4 Jinkee Road, has been removed to 17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

* * *

Opium seized by the authorities here is to be burned at Pootung tomorrow morning. About 10 piculs of the drug is included in the lot.

* * *

Miss Katherine Sophie Moxon and Major Colin Leslie Smith were married at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, yesterday.

* * *

A delegation of Chinese merchants from Siberia has arrived in Peking to protest against action of Russian rebels and to ask protection from them.

* * *

After 30 years service in Hongkong, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, who is retiring from government work on a pension, left for England on the Empress of Asia. He will cross the United States and Canada and embark for home from New York. He is accompanied by his daughter.

* * *

A mass meeting of the Union of Independent Chinese Churches will be held in July in Shanghai. About 130 churches will be represented.

* * *

The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., will hold a general meeting of shareholders at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The meeting will be at the offices of Scott, Harding and Company, 6 Peking Road.

* * *

Mr. Hsia Ching-ching, Advisor on foreign affairs to General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, passed through Shanghai yesterday on his way to Soochow to investigate into the circumstances which led to the shooting and killing of a Chinese soldier by Japanese cadets.

* * *

As a result of a gambling raid at 890 Chekiang Road a keeper was fined $30 and seven players forfeited cash bail of $10 each yesterday in the Mixed Court. The case was heard by British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang.

* * *

An opium dealer was fined $30 yesterday in the Mixed Court and two smokers were fined $3 each. They were arrested in a raid at 95 Tong Kwe-foong Alleyway.

* * *

The Association of Creditors of the Bank of Territorial Development has addressed a letter of appreciation to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for its suggestion to the Ministry of Finance to establish a bureau of liquidation for the bank at Shanghai.

* * *

The English Edition of the Chinese Christian Intelligencer for March has been issued and copies have been received by THE CHINA PRESS. In addition to timely editorials the booklet has a number of highly interesting articles. Among the titles are "China's Salvation Army," "General Fung Yu-hsiang," "Memorial Service of Dr. Logan," "Revivals in Canton Province," "Hebrew Prophetic Hymn," "Thinking Gray in Missions" and "Pre-Millennarian Address."

## RAISES DISCOUNT RATE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, April 8.—The Bank of France has raised the discount rate to 6 percent.





The Five Red Keys




The device at one motion moves the carriage instantly to any desired place on the paper.

It's the *Self-Starting* "Remington"

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Representatives for China, including Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Harbin.

"Who are the agents?"

This familiar query will be answered by this

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

*Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*

**ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS**
The Carborundum Company
*American Trading Co.*

**ADDING MACHINES**
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*

**ALUMINUM WARE**
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
*Willits & Patterson*

**ANESTHETICS**
Procaine (Novocain)
Hector Chemical Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**BALL BEARINGS**
*The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.*

**BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER**
Dennison's
*American Trading Co.*

**BEER**
Asahi Beer
*The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.*

**BELTING**
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
*Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.*
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.,
*Arnhold Brothers & Co.*
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**BOILERS**
Erie City Iron Works
*American Trading Co.*

**BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS**
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
*Chinese American Publishing Co.,*
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
*Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.*
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
*The Mission Book Company*

**BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS**
International Library of Technology
*Internat'l. Correspondence Schools*

**BOOTS & SHOES**
Brown Shoe Co.
*Willits & Patterson*
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL**
Gillette Mfg. Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE**
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**BUILDING MATERIALS**
Wm. Mozris & Co., Ltd.
*Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.*
Truscon Steel Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL**
Truscon Steel Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**BUTTER**
Heyman—Australian & Danish
*Mustard & Co.*

**CALCULATING MACHINES**
Harchanis, Monroes, Millionaires
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*

**CANDLES**
Price's (China) Ltd.
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**CANVAS & TARPAULIN**
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
*China Mutual Trading Co.*

**CASH REGISTERS**
National Cash Register Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**CHECK PROTECTORS**
The Protectograph & Check Writer
*Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.*

**CIGARS & CIGARETTES**
Golofina Cigars
*British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ld.*
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
*Wailem & Co.*
Melachrino & H. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
*Tobacco Prodncts Corporation*
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
*Tobacco Prodncts Corporation*

**CONFECTIONERY**
Life Saver Mints
*Willits & Patterson*

**CONVEYING MACHINERY**
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS**
International Correspondence Schools
*China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.*

**CUTLERY**
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
*Willits & Patterson*

**DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY**
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
*The Lazard-Godchaux Co.*

**DICTATING MACHINES**
The Dictaphone Co. of America
*Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.*
Ediphone Dictating Machines
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*

**DISINFECTANTS**
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*
B. K. General Laboratories
*American Trading Co.*
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
*Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.*

**DISINFECTORS**
merican Sterilizer Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.**
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**DRUGS & CHEMICALS**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
*40 Canton Rd.*
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
*American Trading Co.*
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
*The Lazard-Gouchaux Co.*
*National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.*
*The Shanghai Dispensary*

**DUPLICATING MACHINES**
American Multigraph Co.
*Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.*
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
*Mustard & Co.*
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
*Willits & Patterson*
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*

**DYES**
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
Grasselli-Dayer
*Noon Brothers Co.*
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
*The Lazard-Godchaux Co.*
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
*J. Merian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.*
Synmet Soap Dyes
*American Trading Co.*
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
*Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.*

**EDUCATIONAL**
Alexander Hamilton Institute
*A. D. Shortt, Astor House*

**ELECTRICAL DEVICES.**
Amylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
*China Investment & Trading Co.*
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
*Scott, Harding & Co.*

**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
*Scott Harding & Co.*
Duncan Electrical Co.
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
*Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.*
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co. (Bracelolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
*China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.**
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
*American Trading Co.*
Marco Light
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
Siemens Ltd., London.
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
Unilectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
*China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.*

**ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM**
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**ENGINES, GAS & OIL**
Nelson Bros. Co.
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
Wolverine Marine Motors
*American Trading Co,*
*Boston—T. E. M. A.*
*Scripps—T. E. M. A.*
*Bronx—T. E. M. A.*

**EXPANDED METAL**
General Fireproofing Co.
*Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.*
Truscon Steel Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**FILTERS**
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
*Mustard & Co.*

**FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
Fyre—Fyter Co.
*Dodge & Seymour*
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
*Mustard & Co.*
*Hollandia—T. E. M. A.*

**FLOOR PRESERVATIVES**
Truscon Laboratories
*American Trading Co.*

**GLASS**
Hires Turner Glass Co.
*China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.*
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
*Scott Harding & Co*
Emile Regnierrs & Co., Charlerel, Belgium.
*The Lazard-Godchaux Co.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**GRAMOPHONES**
Cortina Languages Outfits
*Cambridge Instr. Book Co., Ltd.*
The New Elkon Phonograph,
*J. A. S. Alves, 14 Jinkee Rd.*

**HARDWARE**
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
*China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.*
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**HEATING DEVICES**
D. Moore & Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
*Mustard & Company.*
Therox Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
*Willits & Patterson.*

**INKS, PRINTING**
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC**
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*

**INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.**
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Commercial Union, 4 The Bund*

**INSURANCE, FIRE**
Assicurazioni Generali,
*G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.*
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
*Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 888,*
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ld.

**INSURANCE, LIFE**
*Commercial Union, 4 The Bund*

**INSURANCE, MARINE**
Assicurazioni Generali,
*G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.*
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
*Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 888,*
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Commercial Union, 4 The Bund*
*The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.*

**INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.**
*Commercial Union, 4 The Bund*

**INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS**
*Commercial Union, 4 The Bund*

**IRON MERCHANTS**
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**LEATHER**
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**LEATHER SUBSTITUTE**
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
*Sonn Brothers Co.*

**LIFTS**
Otis Elevator Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
*Scott Harding & Co.*

**LIGATURES & SUTURES.**
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*
Davis & Geck,
*American Trading Co.*

**LOCKS**
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**MACHINE TOOLS**
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING**
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, CONCRETE**
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, ICE MAKING**
York Mfg. Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, MINING**
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING**
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Edward Maurer Co.*

**MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING**
York Manufacturing Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, RICE**
Engelburg Huller Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**MACHINERY, TEXTILE**
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
*J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.*
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
*J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.*
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
*J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.*
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
*J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.*
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**MACHINERY, TOBACCO**
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
*American Trading Co.*
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS**
*Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MACHINERY, WOODWORKING**
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**MEDICAL SUPPLIES**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
*40 Canton Road*
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,*
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**MEDICINES**
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
*J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII*
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**MICROSCOPES**
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
*Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.*

**MILK, TINNED**
Bear Brand,
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*

**MOTOR CARS**
Humber, Ltd.,
*Scott Harding & Co.*
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
*Dodge & Seymour*

**MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES**
Klaxon Horns,
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*

**MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES**
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**MOTOR TRUCKS**
Bethlehem Trucks,
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)*
*Kissel—T. E. M. A.*

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**
Estey Organ Co.,
*Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.*

**OFFICE EQUIPMENT**
Library Bureau,
*Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.*
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
*Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.*
Y. & E. Filing Systems
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
*American Trading Co.,*
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Roneo Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Carbonum Ribbons & Carbons,
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd*
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,*

**OPTICAL GOODS**
American Optical Co.,
*National Optical Co., 69 Nanking Rd.*
Standard Optical Co.,
*Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.*

**PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.**
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
*Willits & Patterson*
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
*China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.*
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
*Dodge & Seymour*
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
*American Trading Co.*
Velvalve—T. E. M. A.

**PAPER**
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
Impression and Manifold Papers
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
Typewriter & Roneo Paper,
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.*
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

**PENS & PENCILS**
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**PERFUMERY**
Maison de Parfumerie
*40 Nanking Road*
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
*Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.*

**PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES**
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Rd.*
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**PHOTO SUPPLIES**
Rexo Cameras,
Barke & James
*American Trading Co.*

**PIECE GOODS**
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Parsian Commercial Co.*

**PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER**
Diamond State Fibre Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**PRINTING SUPPLIES**
*Shanghai Press, Ltd.*

**PROJECTION LANTERNS**
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Movette, Inc.,
*Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.*

**PULLEYS**
*The Chinese S. K. P. Co., Ltd.*

**PUMPING MACHINERY**
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ld.
*Scott Harding & Co.*
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**RAILWAY MATERIALS**
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
*P. S. Erricson S'hanghai Manager*
*Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.*
Ramapo Iron Works.
*American Trading Co.*

**REFRIGERATORS**
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**ROOFING MATERIALS**
A. B. C. and Pagoda Roofing,
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
Carey Roofings,
*China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.*
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
*American Trading Co.*

**ROPE, STEEL**
R.S. Newall & Son
*Scott Harding & Co.*

**SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS**
Ratner Safe Co., Ltd.
*Scott-Harding & Co.*
Safe-Cabinet Co.
*Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.*
York Safe & Lock Co.
*Dodge & Seymour*
Y. & E. Record Safes
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
*Lipe—T. E. M. A.*

**SANITARY FITTINGS**
Trenton Potteries Co.
*China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.*

**SHIPPING LINES**
88 "Shawfang" & "Wealth"
*Jessica Transports Co.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apcar Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
*Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.*

**SKYLIGHTS**
David Lupton Sons Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**SOAP**
Lever Bros., Ld.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ld.,
R. S. Hudson, Ld., England
*Lever Bros., (China) Ltd,*

**STATIONERY**
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
*Chinese American Publishing Co.,*

**STEEL PRODUCTS**
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
*Shanghai Branch*
*United States Steel Products Co.*

**STEEL STRUCTURAL**
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
*Shanghai Branch*
Truscon Steel Co.
*American Trading Co.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS**
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**STERILIZERS**
American Sterilizer Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**STOVES-HEATING & COOKING**
Southard-Robertson Co.
*Mustard & Co.*
D. Moore & Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**SUGAR OF MILK**
National Milk Sugar Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**
American Drug Co.
*42 Nanking Road*

**SURVEYING & DRAFTING INSTS.**
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
*Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.*

**TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.**
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ld.
*Scott Harding & Co.*
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
*China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.*
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld., London.
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
*American Trading Co.*

**TILES**
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
*American Trading Co.*

**TOILET REQUISITES**
Halson de Parfumerie
*40 Nanking Road*
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
*Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.*
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
*Dodge & Seymour.*

**TOOLS**
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
*Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.*

**TRUCKS, ELEVATING**
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**TYPEWRITERS**
Corona Typewriters
*Dodge & Seymour*
Remington Typewriters
*Mustard & Co.*
Underwood Typewriter Co.
*Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd*
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
*Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.*
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
*The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.*

**TYRES**
Miller Tires
*Dodge & Seymour*
Racine Tire Co.
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*

**"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS**
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
*Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.*

**VENTILATING EQUIPMENT**
Blackman Export Co.
*Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.*
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**WATCHES & CLOCKS**
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
*Mustard & Co.*
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
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*Ashida Engineering Co., Ltd.*
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*Edward Maurer Co., Inc.*
Howe Scale Co.
*Mustard & Co.*
Knowles Scale Co.
*Dodge & Seymour*
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
*China Mutual Trading Co.*
Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

N.B. - Names of local agents and branches are shown in italics, the agencies they hold in bold type.

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Additions to this list will be made once every month.

*Telephone THE CHINA PRESS (Central 1432) for information.*

## Shanghai Open Billiards Handicap

RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **First Round** | | | |
| G. Morriss | 300 | C. H. Bhoora | 283 |
| A. T. Wignall | 300 | G. J. Robinson | 171 |
| V. Pereira | 300 | C. Dewing | 278 |
| H. Ollerdessen | 300 | Capt. Gowing | 299 |
| F. P. Silva | 300 | C. W. Porter | 129 |
| P. W. Reeves | 300 | H. Langley | 295 |
| J. W. Prince | 300 | J. A. Shroff | 224 |
| C. B. Remedios | 300 | H. E. Gibson | — |
| H. E. Brewer | 300 | J. M. Oliveira | 154 |
| T. E. Poignand | 300 | G. O. Wootten | 256 |
| J. M. Campos | 300 | T. Mellows | 229 |
| E. F. Fastings | 300 | G. B. Stormes | 269 |
| F. W. Jones | 300 | W. Hawkins | 213 |
| J. M. C. Lopes | 300 | S. Chilver | 238 |
| R. Phillips | 300 | J. Webster | 266 |
| F. A. Alvares | 300 | W. N. Hansell | 223 |
| **Second Round** | | | |
| G. Morriss | 300 | A. T. Wignall | 264 |
| H. Ollerdessen | 300 | V. Pereira | 189 |
| P. W. Reeves | 300 | F. P. da Silva | 186 |
| C. B. Remedios | 300 | J. W. Prince | 167 |
| T. E. Poignand | 300 | H. E. Brewer | 299 |
| E. F. Fastings | 300 | J. M. Campos | 269 |
| J. M. C. Lopes | 300 | F. W. Jones | 211 |
| F. A. Alvares | 300 | R. Phillips | 275 |
| **Third Round** | | | |
| H. Ollerdessen | 300 | G. Morriss | 178 |
| C. B. Remedios | 300 | P. W. Reeves | 242 |
| E. F. Fastings | 300 | T. E. Poignand | 235 |
| F. A. Alvares | 300 | J. M. C. Lopes | 269 |
| **Semi Final** | | | |
| H. Ollerdessen | 300 | C. B. Remedios | 265 |
| E. F. Fastings | 300 | F. A. Alvares | 121 |

Final will be played at the Marine Engineers institute between Fastings and Ollerdessen on Wednesday, April 14, at 6 p.m.

## BRANKSTON TO LEAD BOWLERS

### Officers Are Elected And Report Is Received At Annual Meeting Of Sportsmen

When the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club held its annual meeting yesterday at the Marine Engineers Institute Mr. W. T. Bissett presided as chairman. The following officers and committee members were elected for the year:

A. W. Brankston, Esq., Hon. President, B. Anderton, Esq., President, J. R. Tweedlie, Esq., Vice-President, W. T. Bissett, Captain, William Smith, Vice-Captain, R. C. Aitkenhead, F. Ferrier, P. H. Robinson, Geo. McMurdo, G. Bloom and C. Richards, committeemen.

Sixteen new members were enrolled during the season. Owing to resignations and members on home leave the revenue is somewhat reduced.

The committee recorded with sincere regret the death of four shipping members: Mr. H. Murphy, Mr. A. Ferrier, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. R. J. Rasmussen.

The club championship drew quite a number of entries, the handicap competition even more so and the pair games were well supported. The results of the various competitions were: Championship F. Ferrier, runner up. J. Shaw: Handicap F. Lloyd, runner up. R. Dorrance; Pairs A. McGregor and M. B. Anderson; Drawing to the jack competition A. S. Allan.

Closing day.—Points game winner:—F. Ferrier; Runner-up tie:—R. C. Aitkenhead and J. Buckley; Rink games winners:—G. L. Campbell, R. Dorrance, G. Bloom and J. Munro; Ladies' competitions:—winner, Mrs. Ephgrave. Second Prize Mrs. Chilvers, Third Prize Mrs. Aitkenhead.

In the Shanghai Open Championship games results were: single championship won by Mr. A. M. McGregor; pairs competition won by Mr. F. Ferrier and Mr. A. Taylor.

The League was won by the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club with the Yantszepoo Lawn Bowls Club a very close second.

### RACES AT KIANGWAN

The 63rd meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan track next Saturday afternoon. The first saddling bell will ring at 1 o'clock.

### *Unclaimed Cablegrams*

Great Northern Telegraph Co.

March.

6 Matsner, Astor House, (2 telegrams)—Kobe.
6 Laurent, Palace Hotel—Tokio.
11 Ogita—Yokohama.
13 Hogg—Yokohama.
13 Chinaimport—Shameen.
14 Filipovich, Chekiang Custom Changchun.
16 Urgent Fukurokuju—Osaka.
16 Anna Williams, Astor House—Yokohama.
19 Beckley, Ya Kiangse Road—Kobe.
19 Tominaga, Hoyokan—Tsingtao.
19 Sobol, Astor House—Kobe.
23 J. J. Shah, Ganges Maru—Osaka.
24 Megurikami, Hoyokan Hotel—Yokohama.
25 Moran, Kalee Hotel—Kobe.
25 Emilio Urdiztondi, s.s. Ecuador, Pacific Mail—Yokohama.
27 Nunile, Astor House—Tokio.
30 Frazier Hunt, Amconsulate—Vladivostok.
30 Frederick Smith, Amconsulate—Vladivostok.

April.

6 Lunnings, Astor House—Hongkong.

## FRENCH WORKMEN BROKE RAIL STRIKE

### Flatly Refused To Follow Radical Leaders In Trying To Force A Soviet System

### ANTI-STRIKE LAW DEMAND

### Service Expected To Return To Normal—Millerand Refuses To Free Leaders

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, March 2.—At midnight the railroad strike was called off and this afternoon the men are returning to work.

The breaking of the revolutionary strike is a signal victory for the French Government. While technically the strike was ended by an arbitration agreement, the question of nationalisation of the roads, which was the big demand of the strikers, is not to be arbitrated. The questions to be arbitrated relate chiefly to the co-ordination of salary schedules, which will be already under Government consideration.

The whole history of the strike is a commentary upon the common sense of the French people. It was the French people who beat the strike. If the majority of working men and women had been back of the strike it would have paralysed France and in all probability have forced the fall of the Millerand Government. But French workmen generally did not approve of helping a radical minority of railway men in their effort to dictate to the Government its railroad policy. Half of the railroad workers never struck despite the general order, and when the Confederation Generale du Travail took up the question of a sympathetic strike in other industries the delegates stated flatly that other workmen would not support the railroad strike because it was not intended to better working conditions but represented a political move against the existing Government. They would have none of that. Seeing how the wind was drifting, the C. G. T. made peace quickly.

Thus the last week has shown very plainly that France is a long, long way from Sovietism. The Socialist Congress at Strasbourg has disavowed Lenin and Trotsky and voted down by 2 to 1 a motion of Paris radicals to accede to Moscow's dictation. And now the strike led by the same faction as espoused Bolshevism at Strasbourg has failed because the French people disapproved of it.

Minot, radical leader of the P. L. M. railwaymen, who started the strike on that line, is a fugitive from justice. Leveque, who was responsible for the spread of the strike in the Paris district, is in jail. Raymond LeFevre, head of the Paris radicals, has been arrested on his way back from Strasbourg because at the congress he said that instead of being voted the approval of his country, former President Poincare should have been voted twelve bullets, which is what is given to a traitor. Coming back from the congress Longuet, another Paris radical leader, went into the station restaurant at Nancy, but the Director refused to serve him, calling him a Boche and traitor.

DRASTIC STEPS

France had girded herself to be at this strike, no matter how far it spread. The nation was back of the Government and today, even after the strike is ended, are revealed many measures the Government was ready to take. Not only were the strikers on all lines to be called to the colors, but chauffeurs were to have been called into the army to man trucks to insure food supplies for cities. There were food restrictions, light restrictions and fuel restrictions which were to have gone into force tomorrow. People were accepting these things in good humor and the C. G. T., which had taken the direction of the strike away from the radicals, saw the way the tide was going and quit.

The plan of the radical leaders who started the strike was a bold one. It was based for success upon the promise that all railroad men would quit, thus cutting off food and fuel supplies. Then the Reds planned to offer to the starving cities a certain amount of service provided Workers' committees or Soviets directed this service. They would then keep ordinary business paralysed until the Government agreed to take over all roads and give the workers a big share in their management. Of course, this plan all went wrong when only 50 percent of the workers quit. They lacked the trump card on which they had counted to force the Government to yield.

The strike has given a renewed spirit to the demand for a law enforcing arbitration and making strikes illegal without a resort to arbitration. M. Briand is back of this movement, which is gaining support in other quarters in an insistence that France, convalescent economically, be protected against the damage which the radical labor leaders can do.

Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, says today:

"The strike of railway men is over and revolutionary attempt fails. But there remains a menace which we should not overlook. What is reassuring and to the honor of our country is that national sentiment is uppermost in the minds of the great majority of the working class. The strike and the Strasbourg Congress showed that.

"The affair of the Cheminots means a check to our revolutionary elements. But we do not forget the effort may be made again. We must have guarantees for tomorrow. In remaining at the mercy of workers who do not hesitate to quit their posts, the State will be lacking in security. We cannot keep on having these experiences and avoid disaster. We need strike a policy which is better than that of making concessions to meet each effort. The fortune of France is not secure in such a policy or lack of policy."

## *N. Y. Harbor Strike Delays Food Ships Bound For England*

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 8.—Owing to the strike of harbor workers a number of food ships for England are held up.

Chicago, April 9.—The railwaymen's strike is spreading. For example the yard brakemen at Jersey City have struck, thus further imperilling New York's food supply, already endangered by the strike of harbor workers.

## *Eastern Liners' Freight Rates To Be Raised May 1*

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 8.—It is rumored that Eastern liner freight rates will be raised by 25 percent on May 1st.

### SEVEN PERCENT LOAN

Applications for seven percent Municipal debentures, to be issued until further notice at 92½ percent, are invited by the Municipal Council. Scrip will be issued in denominations of Taels 1,000, Taels 500 and Taels 100 to suit applicants' convenience but no allotment for less than Taels 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank. Application forms may be obtained from the Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road.

## BRITAIN'S MOTOR DEPOT SOLD; BIG PROFIT REALISED

### Purchasers Take Over All Of Auto Transport And Spare Parts In Empire

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 9.—It is officially announced that the Slough motor depot has been sold for £3,350,000. It cost £2,500,000. Thus the nation has realised a profit of £85,000.

The purchasers have also acquired the whole of the motor transport and spare parts remaining unsold in Great Britain and abroad, belonging to the Disposals Board, for a minimum of £3,650,000 which will be increased proportionately according to the sale price realised by the buyers on the resale of vehicles.

The total hitherto realised, (including the £3,650,000) for the sale of motor transport is £17,650,000.

## *High Wages Cause Of Ships' Sale By Dominion Company*

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 8.—It is announced that the Old Dominion Steamship Company had disposed of its steamers to New York shipping firms owing to the high cost of labor, materials and supplies, to lines serving the coast town. The new owners will use the ships for their Trans-Atlantic services.

## *East Liner Freight Rates To Be Raised*

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 8.—It is rumored that Eastern liner freight rates will be raised 25 percent on May 1.


# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy and retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

O.V.B. The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

For DELICIOUS MUFFINS Use

Libby's CREAM

baking powder
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt
2 heaping teaspoons
1 cup Libby's Cream
1½ cups flour
1 tablespoon sugar

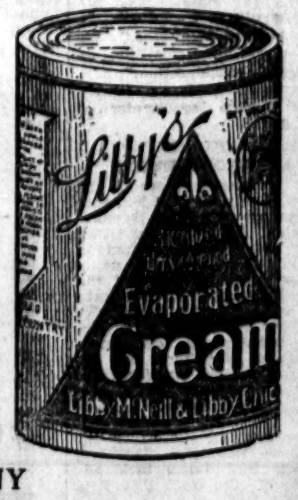
Beat egg with cream. Add salt, sugar, and flour and beat for five minutes. Quickly stir in baking powder until thoroughly mixed. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven.

With your morning coffee, or for luncheon or afternoon tea with jam—you couldn't serve anything nicer than these quickly-made muffins!

And yet their light, delicate texture, the golden-brown crust your family praises, are secured without any butter! The secret lies in the richness of Libby's Cream.

Libby's Cream is pure, country milk, tested for butter-fat content, with more than half the moisture removed and nothing added. It is so rich that when you use it in your cooking you can economize on your butter-and-cream bills.

Order Libby's Cream from your grocer and try this recipe today.




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# Student Strike Threatened Should Peking Continue Secret Parley With Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan and the nations of the West. The students feel that they are now fighting the opening battle of this war and that they are sacrificing themselves now in a conflict which, if won by them, will make unnecessary subsequent sacrifices by the young men and women of the West. They therefore, look forward to sympathy from the residents in China of Western nations.

WIRE TO PEKING

The telegram sent to the Peking Government by the National Student's Union, read:

"Diplomatic failures have stimulated the people. Your treacherous actions have caused the people to gnash their teeth. That the people are against direct negotiation with Japan with regard to the Shantung question, that China cannot give in on the Foochow incident and that the Military Pact must be repudiated have been sufficiently expressed.

"Since the fourth year of the Republic of China, harmful treaties have been made secretly between Japan and China, such as the twenty-one demands, the exchange of notes respecting the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, the Agreements of the Tsisuan, Kaohsu, Manchuria and Mongolia lines and other contracts arising out of loans which impairs China's sovereignity, military and police functions, finance and communications. But you have undoubtedly heard more than once the repeated declarations of the people that they can in no wise recognise the treaties as valid.

"OUR LAST WARNING"

"Since May 4, 1919, we have forsaken our sacred studies and exhausted ourselves in the service of the nation. In other words, we are doing our bit for the safety of our motherland and eventually for self-protection. China is now facing great dangers. The present is the critical time for our unfortunate nation. Our conscience does not allow us to be silent any longer. Let this be our last warning to you. In order that the sovereignity and territory of China may be maintained, you are required, within a period of four days, to rebut, whole and entire, Japan's notification and then announce the abolition of the Military Pact.

"To dwaddle means that you are willing to be traitors. We, the students, cannot bear to see our glorious Chinese Republic demolished through your hands. Though wanting strength, nevertheless, we are able to meet you empty-handed. Do not think that foreign help and arbitary rule are dependable. Do not think that the people and the students can be deceived. The classics say, "Oh sun, when wilt thou expire? We will die together with thee." We hope you will take this dilemma into careful consideration."

Below is the statement issued to the foreign community of Shanghai:

ANTI-JAPAN GRIEVANCES CITED IN ANNOUNCEMENT

"On Wednesday morning the students of this city will join with their brothers and sisters throughout China in a general strike against the Peking Government. Roughly speaking, this is not a strike against individuals of the Peking Government, for we have no quarrel with individuals. We are leaving our studies in a protest against Japanese activities in China, and elsewhere on the Asiatic mainland, which give every indication that Japan proposes to Koreanise our motherland.

"You will all remember the Twenty-one Demands. You will remember how Japan took advantage of the fact that your countries were engaged in war or were not free to give careful attention to Far Eastern questions; how at that time Japan made a major effort to destroy the integrity of China. You all know how since then Japan has been keeping North and South divided has fomented and subsidised strife within the land, has debauched our officialdom, has impeded our commercial development, has mortgaged our natural resources, has filled our land with morphia and opium and has used every dishonorable means to weaken our young republic and to stultify its growth. Those acts culminated in two facts: In the Sino-Military Pact of 1918, and in the Shantung Decision at the Peace Conference.

THE SHANTUNG CRISIS

"The provisions of the Sino-Military Pact are unknown to us. We only know that it is one of a long series of secret agreements and treaties which have been made between the officials in Peking and the Government of Japan. We only know that through those treaties China has lost her sovereign rights over her army and navy, her arsenals and naval bases, her police and her means of communications. In return for sacrificing its basic rights of sovereignty to Japan these officials have received Japanese money.

"But, we, the growing generation of China, we shall have the burden of winning back those rights for China throughout our lives. When we strike today it is the beginning of our effort to win back in fair fight what the treacherous of our land have sold for a mess of potage.

"With regard to Shantung you are as well aware of the fate of our sacrificed province at the Peace Conference as we are. But perhaps Shantung does not mean to you what it does to us. Perhaps you do not feel that one province can be a loss to a weak nation. But, we Chinese feel that a dagger has been thrust into the heart of the country and that unless the dagger is torn out and the wound healed the country must die. We are now taking whatever means we can to tear this dagger out and we call upon you as liberty loving human beings to help us.

CONCERNS CHINA ONLY

"The Strike which we call on Wednesday morning concerns only China. It is our effort to initiate a nation-wide demand for good government and for patriotism. We know that you hear our strike, for you have been told that we are dangerous, young, inexperienced boys and girls who are only disturbing you in your efforts to trade, to teach, and to steal in our country. We know that last year when we successfully prevented the Peking Government from signing the Peace Treaty by our strike, you suffered inconveniences and that your settlement was disturbed and that you were forced to call out your volunteers to maintain peace.

"There is no need for us to say that perhaps you were in error last year. That matter is settled. This year we have more experience and we realise that if we are to succeed in our struggle with the Peking officials, our battle must be with and among the people of China and not among foreigners. We therefore from the outset give you every assurance that the students will take every precaution to prevent disturbances in the International Settlement in Shanghai and to prevent inconveniences to foreigners. There will be no demonstrations in the International Settlement. There will be no parading in the International Settlement. There will be no students marching with banners and signs in the International Settlement. We hope that the merchants, shopkeepers, laborers will join us in our movement. And we ask your indulgence of whatever slight annoyance this may cause you. But we shall brand as disloyal any Chinese who uses this occasion to interfere with the food supply, with the water supply and with the light of the foreign inhabitants. We crave your sympathy not your antagonism. And we are creating an agency which will with the greatest attention watch any manifestations in our movement which might bring offense to the foreigners friendly to China. And we shall stamp out any effort that our opponents may make to discredit our movement by annoying you.

ASK ALLIES' SYMPATHY

"Friends of Great Britain, America, and France! You who have your Magna Charta, your Declaration of Independence, your French Revolution, you who have fought and bled for liberty, you who have just sacrificed your sons in the cause of democracy, can you see China bleed and not wish to heal the wounds? Can you see our nation destroyed by autocracy, by corruption, by debauchery and not wish to help us. We ask your sympathy. We ask you not to prejudge us. We are fighting your battle as much as our own, for what you have done on the Atlantic we must do on the Pacific and our strength is not a match with the strength that you brought against autocracy and corruption."

## Mary Pickford Will Face Court In Suit For Divorce Fraud

(Reuter's Service)

Reno, Nevada, April 8.—In connection with the recent marriage of the cinema stars, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, the State law official, who investigated the circumstances of the divorce of Mary Pickford from her first husband, has announced that a suit to set the decree aside on the ground of alleged collusion and conspiracy will shortly be filed.

## Immigration Into United States Cut Down By Warfare

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 8.—The first national immigration conference, held under the auspices of the International Immigration Council, opened its sittings today.

Mr. T. Coleman Dupont, opening the proceedings, announced that the population of the United States was a million short owing to the dwindling of immigration during the war.

# REDS LAUNCH A PEACE OFFENSIVE

### Proposals Designed So As To Be Most Acceptable To Each Nation, Great Or Small

### EUROPE SEEMS RECEPTIVE

### Experienced Observers Apprehensive, Seeing Dangers To Which Public Is Blind

BY WALTER DURANTY

Paris, March 1.—The Bolshevist peace offensive is now fully launched and the air is throbbing with wireless offers to nations great and small. The proposals are carefully designed so as to be most acceptable to each recipient.

For the weak little States newly arisen from Russia's ruin there is held out recognition of independence, frontier delimitation on racial lines, and cessation of hostilities to permit of rebuilding the shattered national life.

England hears tell of huge stocks of wheat, flax and hides to be bought at bargain prices.

To France there comes the promise that the Soviets will reshoulder 14,000,000,000 francs of Tzarist borrowing.

Japan gets a guarantee of the stoppage of revolutionary propaganda which is threatening to plunge her into chaos, and is dazzled by the offer of a "sphere of influence in Manchuria."

To disheartened Germany there is borne a whisper of trade cooperation and free access to sorely needed raw materials cut off elsewhere by war hostility and depreciated currency.

Even for America, prosperous and unharmed by Europe's sickness, there is a bait of rich concessions to add new billions to her wealth.

"All these things will I give thee," says the Bolshevist tempter, "if only thou will recognise me."

Is the voice that of a devil luring the world to destruction, or of a great-hearted brother in liberty eager for self sacrific that world may again find happiness? Gigantic issues—perhaps civilisation itself—hang in the balance between these two alternatives for amidst the manifold uncertainties of world politics today one thing seems certain. Europe if not America is drifting ever nearer to the recognition that the Bolshevist ask.

In the past month I have talked with leaders of policy and opinion in the Baltic States and Poland. Germany, France, Italy and England. Different as are the views and sentiments expressed, varied though hopes and motives may be, all of them unite in coming to one and the same conclusion:

"We have tried to overthrow the Bolsheviki and the attempt has failed. The present negative situation is intolerable. Something must be done. War is impossible. Let us try peace."

In England, especially, this attitude is widespread and represents public opinion pretty accurately.

It is quite easy to trace the way national sentiment has developed. First, people had heard a great deal about Bolshevist atrocities and been led to believe that the anti-Bolshevist armies would have the support of the majority of the Russian nation. When the anti-Bolshevist armies dissolved like smoke before the Reds, the English naturally decided the latter must be very strong and have a large measure of national support, and that consequently it would be a very hard and expensive job to overthrow them in such a vast country as Russia. To counteract this feeling, those elements in England—and France, too—which still wished to suppress the Bolsheviki by force began to admit the rottenness and reactionary character of the defeated armies and to explain that their failure was more due to their own weakness than to Bolshevist strength.

This truth—for truth it is—also leaked slowly into the British consciousness from other directions. But it did not produce the effect desired. On the contrary, there came a sort of revulsion of feeling which led the British to say:

"Well, if the anti-Bolsheviki are a lot of rotters and blackguards, perhaps the Bolsheviki themselves are not so black as they have been painted. Anyway, at worst, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. Why not let them settle their own troubles and cease our interference?"

To England's diplomatists who realise how closely the interests of the British Empire are bound up in the future of Russia, the idea of thus leaving Russia alone is neither wise nor practicable. They know that England cannot afford to risk it, even if she wants to. But for the moment they are powerless under the pressure of public opinion, particularly since the latter has been capitalised by Lloyd George for political purposes.

They have, too, against them the steady flood of labor and Socialist propaganda, now utilising the British desire for economy and hatred of new military adventures, now emphasising the peace-loving and socially enlightened character of the Bolshevist regime.

In Italy the situation is somewhat similar, with the difference that the pro-Bolshevist movement is stronger and more daring. Together England and Italy have overcome French opposition, which was weakened by the fact that France was both unwilling and financially hardly capable of undertaking action against the Bolsheviki herself. The matter is not quite settled yet, but the wind of European policy is surely blowing the Bolshevist way.

A genuine Red drive at Poland might steel to new effort the heart of France, already exasperated by the railroad strike which may extend to other labor federations—whose purpose she regards as frankly revolutionary. It is highly significant that this strike was called against the wishes of the railroad labor leader who were threatened by the extremists that if they did not order the strike they would be promptly replaced by others who would.

AIM TO WEAKEN LEADERS

In an interview given me last November M. Scavenius, the Danish Ambassador to Russia, who remained in Moscow the first year of Bolshevist rule, emphasised the point that Bolshevist activity always aimed at weakening the authority of the regular labor leaders so as to have direct control over the less experienced and more easily handled masses.

The same principle has been at the bottom of Bolshevist propaganda in America and was a feature of the railroad strike in England, and in fact, of all recent labor disputes everywhere. Its recurrence is most certain proof that such disputes have, as the French now claim about their railroad strike, an underlying revolutionary aim with nothing less than the overthrow of existing forms of government and the establishment of a proletariat dictatorship in their place. It is proof too that strikes of this character in different countries have a common inspiration, that in fact they are following the line set out for them by Moscow.

It is being said that all Bolshevist propaganda and activities in foreign countries will cease when peace and recognition are granted to the Soviets. If that be true it is strange that in each country those who are most revolutionary, most openly and strongly desirous of bringing about a proletariat dictatorship are at the same time the loudest advocates of a peace which will put an end to the very activities that most greatly further and encourage it.

It is no breach of confidence to say that many of the most experienced and patriotic minds in France and England are filling with grave anxiety by this and similar inconsistencies in the speech and conduct of the Bolsheviki and their sympathisers. These men know that the tide of public opinion is now against them, but they foresee dangers of which the public are all too ignorant.

## Wheat Crop In U.S. Shrinks Far Below Production In 1919

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 9.—The wheat crop of the United States for 1920 is estimated at 483,617,000 bushels compared with 731,636,000 bushels in 1919.

The heavy shortage is attributed to the removal of Government guaranteed prices and slackening among the farmers following on the waning of the war stimulus.

## Cold Storage Men In Hongkong Join Ranks Of Strikers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 12.—The fitters employed at the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Company have struck in sympathy with the other strikers. The company's output is affected.

## Wife Of Navy Head Honored By Wilson

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson has appointed Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, official delegate to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance to be held in Geneva in June.

## Senate Would Put Army Training Up To American Youth

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 9.—The Senate has adopted a plan for voluntary enlistment instead of compulsory universal military training by 46 votes to 9. The scheme which will come into effect in 1920 provides that men between 18 and 28 years of age shall be eligible for four months training in any one year they may select.

## Koester Appointed To Berlin Cabinet

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 9.—Dr Adolf Koester has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.


WHAT WOMAN NEEDS

above all things are Health and Happiness. These are the true Woman's Rights! Every woman is entitled to them. Dame Nature intended her daughters to be healthy in body and happy in mind. Any woman conscious of pain and trouble which she feels might be removed will be well advised to make careful enquiry as to the cause. If it is found—as indeed is frequently the case—that a disordered digestion is giving rise to ill-health and the consequent depression of spirits, medicine of the right sort will doubtless soon set matters right. But it must be of the right sort. Beecham's Pills are to be strongly recommended for woman's needs. They may be taken with perfect confidence for derangements of the digestive organs, including such unpleasant ailments as sick-headache, biliousness, flatulence, constipation and the lassitude and worries often incidental to her sex. Every woman may get nearer to Health and Happiness by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

O.V.B. OREGON VERY BEST

LOGANBERRY JUICE
Serve it for Luncheon, Dinner or Dance

Gande, Price Co., Agents

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Insurance
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze ..... Fire
Home Insurance Co. ..... Fire
Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. Central 778
Shanghai

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON



300,000 Babies Die Every Year

Unnecessarily! Three hundred thousand babies in this country alone die unnecessarily every year.

Isn't it the duty of parents to safeguard their little children?

A baby is the most precious thing in the world.

This drug store is baby headquarters. All the foods, medicines and preparations which tend toward baby's health and comfort are to be found here

Come in—"and bring the baby."

American Drug. Co.
NANKING ROAD
Phone Central 79 and 80




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The Modern Embroidery Store
We are Specialists in Making
Ladies' Underwear, Lingerie and Embroideries
FROM
Customers' Own Designs
Best Workmanship at Moderate Prices
THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on May 2nd, 1920

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

CAFE PARISIEN
for
High Class LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS AND SUPPERS
Our celebrated
JAZZ ORCHESTRA
Plays in the Ball-room for Dancing every evening
and on
THURSDAYS
for
Tea Dansants from 5.15 p.m. sharp to 7.15 p.m.

We serve a business men's tiffin for 75 cents

F. Davies
Avenue Edouard VII Managing Director

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

# The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1920

## Municipal Notification

No. 2701.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

Clubs desirous of securing playing space within the race-course are requested to make application to R. I. Fearon, Esq., No. 1 Bund, on or before Thursday, April 22.

Each application should provide the following information in the order given:

1. Name of Club.
2. Name of Chairman or President.
3. Name and address of Secretary.
4. Number of Members.
5. Number of Playing Members.
6. Amount of Annual Subscription, if any.
7. Space applied for.
8. Whether, in case applications outrun the number of playing spaces, the Club is willing to share a space with another Club playing on alternate days.

All applications will receive the Public Recreation Ground Committee's attention, and permits will be issued as soon as possible after the date named.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Rood,
Shanghai, April 12, 1920.

## Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
28979

## LOST

A Bank draft, letter Hai, (海字) No. 7, for Taels 1,000, issued by the Sing Kong Firm at Chou-chwang, (州庄新康號) on 8th day of 2nd moon, in favor of the Heng Shing Teh, (恆興德) payable at the Teh Chen Woo, Shanghai (德順如) has been lost.
In addition to the declaration of the loss and nullification of the said draft at the firm concerned, we hereby warn the public not to negotiate the same.
Similar notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao

YUEN SUN TAI, TSINGTAO
源生泰啓
Shanghai, April 13, 1920

**Dr. OKS, M.D.**
SPECIALIST
for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C.1801
28917

**NOTICE TO LADIES**

"Elegante" (Astor House Block) great cheap sale of evening and afternoon dresses, Summer dresses, costumes etc, commencing from 12th April, for Three days only.

## The International Recreation Club

### KIANGWAN RACES

63rd MEETING.
24th April, 1920.
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp.

FOR ATTENTION OF MEMBERS:

Entries for all events close at 7 p.m. on Friday, 16th April, 1920, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Shanghai 10th April, 1920
28968

## The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinances 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 23rd April, 1920 at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1919, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO, LTD,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1920.
28969

## Commercial Bank of China

### NOTICE

On and after 13th April 1920 Mr. Fu Siao En, the Managing Director or Mr. H. C. Marshall, the Chief Manager, will sign for and on behalf of this Bank.

By the order of Board of Directors,
FU SIAO EN,
Managing Director.
28966

## Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Friday the 30th April 1920, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to 30th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. GATER,
Secretary.
28967

## UNION CLUB OF CHINA

The Union Club of China will be without quarters in the near future; the Committee would therefore be pleased to hear from anyone having a suitable place to let that could be used for this purpose.

Any information will be gladly received by the Secretary, Union Club of China, Chartered Bank Buildings, 18, The Bund.

## NOTICE

We have today authorized Mr. Charles Edward Peacock to sign for our Company by procuration.
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD.
Shanghai, 8th April, 1920.
28901

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

HEIDSIECK'S
**MONOPOLE**
(RED TOP)
THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE
THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD
IS
HEIDSIECK'S
**MONOPOLE**
(RED TOP)
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

## THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

New Lists for the year 1920 are now ready and in process of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

PHILIP H. COLE,
General Manager.
Shanghai, April 12th, 1920. 28931.

## NOTICE

WE beg to give notice that as from the 31st day of March, 1920, we have entered into partnership as Consulting and Constructing Engineers, and will carry on our practice under the firm name of "Berents & Corrit," No. 123 Szechuen Road.

H. BERENTS, M. Am. Soc. C.E.
A. CORRIT, B. Sc. C.E.
28907

## Little Brothers, Limited

The above Company was Registered and Incorporated at H. B. M. Consulate-General on March 26, 1920.

The undermentioned will sign for the Company.

FOR LITTLE BROTHERS, LD.,
W. J. HAWKINGS,
Director.

FOR LITTLE BROTHERS, LD.,
F. A. MOODY,
Director.

The temporary address of the Company is No. 7A Canton Road. Telegraphic Address:—"Hwameo." Telephone. C. 2349.
28895

## The Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers of the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920, at 4 p.m., when the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 28th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1920.
28857

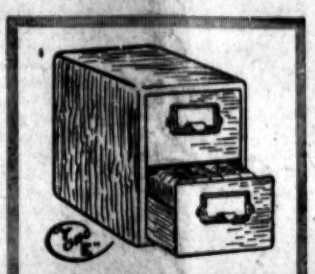
## Situation Wanted

Chinese mining engineer, graduate of Colorado School of Mines, U.S.A., Surveyor and Chemist in a Mining Co. of Arizona. Did research work on manganese ores in the University of California, well versed in Chinese mining conditions, speaks Mandarin, wants position as consulting mining engineer or mill superintendent. At present occupied. Good references.

Address: Ying Kwei-H, Chuang Chien-shan, Nantai, Foochow.
28685.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
**METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES**
PHONE OR WRITE TO
**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI



**A handy place for your Card Records**

THIS complete card cabinet can be kept on the desk, table or shelf. Each drawer will hold 1000 medium weight cards. Offered for 5 x 3, 6x4, 8x5, or 5x8 inch cards. May be had with one or more drawers. Just the thing for card ledgers or follow-up outfits. *Call or phone.*

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone Central 4778



*Stewart* V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT
A Real Searchlight for Every Car
*It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.*
Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

**Tonnage for New York via Panama Canal**
**S.S. "TSUYAMA MARU"**
leaving Shanghai on or about May 3rd
For further particulars, please apply to
The NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
EXPORT DEPARTMENT
Tel. N. 167
28929

**O.V.B.** OREGON VERY BEST
A Refreshing, Healthful Beverage
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

**DENNISTON & SULLIVAN**
GIVING UP BUSINESS
OWING TO EXPIRATION OF LEASE
COMPULSORY SALE
GENUINE REDUCTIONS
to clear Stock

Sporting Ammunition.....$6.50 per 100
Remington (Model 10), Underwood and Monarch Typewriters.....at $105.00
Winchester Rifles.....at $75.00
Sporting Guns from..... $55.00
Cameras, etc. at cost

INSPECTION INVITED

## HOUSES TO LET

KULING HOUSE for rent. To let, summer 1920, the old McMurray house, lot 100, rental Tls. 350. Inquire McMurray, 42 Seward Road, or write J. E. Brown, Luchowfu, Anhwei.
28976 A. 23

SUMMER Bungalow for rent: well-furnished house in Unzen, near Nagasaki, Japan. Four bedrooms, seven beds, three hundred yen for season. Apply to Box 544, THE CHINA PRESS.
28973 A. 13

TO LET, large foreign style residence, including garden, shrubbery, stables, garage, etc. Water and electric light. Situated 17 Arsenal Road, southward of Ste, Catherine's Bridge, about 10 minutes walk from tram line. Visiting hours: 10 a.m. to noon.
28965 A. 18

TO LET at Tsingtao, a four-roomed furnished bungalow, kitchen and servant's quarters, on beach, during the months of May and June. For particulars, apply to Box 543, THE CHINA PRESS.
28972 A. 15

ADVERTISER wants party to take over rent of four-roomed house in town, and purchase furniture and fixtures outright. Everything good and complete in every detail. Occupant to take possession about July 1st. Please apply to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS.
28936 A. 15

TO RENT in Kuling, two large confortably furnished bungalows, each containing three bedrooms, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters and large gardens. Address Kuling, 37 Markham Road.
18905 A. 14.

TO LET, immediately, furnished detached house, with garden, in French concession, for four months, possibly much longer. Occupant to take over furniture and fittings. Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA
28919

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
28784

## SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN STENOGRAPHY: Many leaders in industry began work as stenographers. Stenography many times a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for well-paid position in your own home. Write for information. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, export man, expert in China produce, must be thoroughly posted in the local market. State salary, or salary and commission wanted. Apply to Box 542, THE CHINA PRESS.
28971 A. 15

WANTED, man with shipping experience to take charge of godown and shipping office of large American Corporation in Shanghai. Reply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 547 THE CHINA PRESS.
28978

WANTED a Chinese lady stenotypist, one with some knowledge of English and general office work. Apply in writing, giving references and stating experience and salary required, to Mr. H. M. Cumine, Architect and Estate Agent, No. 38 Kiangse Road.
28944

WANTED, Chinese or Eurasian chemist that speaks English well, also a Chinese as cashier and bookkeeper with a guaranty, for a foreign drug store, local. Apply to Box 515, THE CHINA PRESS.
28915 A. 13

WANTED, science teacher and laboratory assistant. Salary $75 per month. Chinese man. Apply to the Science Department of Shanghai College, Yangtszepoo Road.
28912 A. 13.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES in China for men with electrical engineering training. Increasing demand for men qualified to supervise electrical installations. We teach entire profession from first lesson in mathematics. Ask us for Catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

## APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

**Connaught House**
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR RENT, one large bedroom for couple in modern apartment, centrally located, with privileges of own home. References required, no other boarders. Please apply to Box 538, THE CHINA PRESS.
28958 A. 13

TO LET, comfortable large furnished room with attached bathroom. Apply 50 Range Road.
28977 A. 15

TO LET, two furnished rooms with board, at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at premises, or phone West 805.
28938 A.14.

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473.
28946 A.20.

TO LET, in western district, big room. Telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 505, THE CHINA PRESS.
28889

TO LET, one large front-room with bathroom and verandah attached, hot and cold water. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone North 2554.
28910 A. 16.

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern conveniences, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
28859

## SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED steno-typist is open for engagement. Apply to Box 545, THE CHINA PRESS.
28974 A. 15

YOUNG MAN, with three years office experience, seeks position as general office assistant. Apply to Box 539, THE CHINA PRESS.
28961 A. 15

MEMBER of old Russian army healthy, aged 23, some knowledge English, wants employment in exchange for board and lodging. Apply to Box 535, THE CHINA PRESS.
28948 A. 14

CAPABLE clerk seeks immediate engagement. Experienced in bookkeeping, typewriting, invoicing, filing. Have export knowledge. Good references. Apply to Box 536, THE CHINA PRESS.
28955 A. 15

LADY stenographer and typist, quick and painstaking, wishes to change her position. Apply to Box 516, THE CHINA PRESS.
28918 A. 13.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for six to eight months, a furnished house with garage in western district or French-town by bachelor. Apply, stating location and rent, to Box 546, THE CHINA PRESS.
28975 A. 15

WANTED, house for married couple, no children, from July 1st, for six months to a year. Apply to Box 511, THE CHINA PRESS.
28911 A. 13.

WANTED, medium size furnished house, six months or longer, can furnish best references. Apply to Box 518, THE CHINA PRESS.
28920 A. 16.

## OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED, May 1st, about 5,000 square feet office space, central district. Will take on short or long term lease. Apply to Box 523, THE CHINA PRESS.
28925 A. 13.

OFFICES REQUIRED, five or six rooms, not later than July. Modern building preferred. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS. 28747.

## PROFESSIONAL

EXPERT mathematician, European, graduate London University, gives lessons in all branches of mathematics. Fees: Tls. 3 each lesson. Excellent references. Apply to Box 540, THE CHINA PRESS.
28963

LESSONS in English given by a qualified English gentleman, new easy method. Apply 9 Extra Road, top floor.
28959 A. 16

EXPERIENCED Chinese voice professor, graduate of American University, has vacancy for two advanced pupils in the afternoon; easy and scientific method. No pupil accepted for less than a year. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, competent French teacher, to give lessons in French half-an-hour each day for three or five days a week. Apply to Box 532, THE CHINA PRESS.
28942 A. 14

## MISCELLANEOUS

AH PAO, No. 530 Carter Road Shanghai, lady would like to recommend the above as a good massage amah. Arrangements can be made at the above address.
28927 A. 17

## APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and residence wanted by business gentleman, with private family. State monthly terms and particulars to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
28867 A. 14

## EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE as a going concern, one of the leading Parisian ladies' stores. Good investment. For particulars, please apply to Box 541, THE CHINA PREESS.
28970 A. 15

FOR SALE, one Victrola in perfect condition, with good selection of records, including all of the leading artists, good popular selections, and some dance records. Owner leaving, will sell at sacrifice. Can be seen and tried. Apply to Box 537, THE CHINA PRESS.
28956 A. 14

SIX-CYLINDER Studebaker Limousine for Sale: lightly used, well kept, and in perfect condition, handsome car, imported French upholstery, trial by appointment: Tls. 2,400 cash. Owner going home. Apply, letter only, to F. N. Matthews, 3d. Peking Road.
28963 A. 15

SCRIPPS - BOOTH, six-cylinder roadster for sale. Fast, flexible and easy to drive; in good order, but requires repainting: owner has bought larger car. Apply, letter only, to F. N. Matthews, 3d Peking Road.
28963 A. 15

FOR SALE, large quantity eight gauge plain galvanised wire. For particulars, apply to Box 527, THE CHINA PRESS.
28934 A. 14

FOR SALE, a beautiful minor bird of paradise, properly cured and mounted; a good specimen. Apply to Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS.
28933 A. 14

FOR SALE, motor-cycle, Harley-Davidson, with side-car, in good running order. Apply to Box 531, THE CHINA PRESS. 28941 A.13.

FOR SALE cheap, one Remington and one Underwood. Rebuilt typewriters. Apply to Box 534, THE CHINA PRESS. 28947 A.14.

TWO hundred tons of galvanized corrugated iron sheets for sale. Apply to Box 510, THE CHINA PRESS.
28906

WANTED to purchase, two to four mow of land, suitable for a residence, French concession or vicinity of Yuyuen or Hart Roads, or Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS.
28881 A. 14

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
28858

HUDSON touring car, newly painted, excellent running condition, good tyres. See this and make an offer. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
28863

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .... £2,100,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bangkok | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Klang | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kobe | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Canton | Madras | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Medan | Taiping |
| Delhi | New York | (F. M. S.) |
| Haiphong | Peking | Tavoy |
| Hankow | Penang | (Lower Burma) |
| Hongkong | Yokohama | Tientsin |
| Iloilo | | |

*Shanghai Branch* 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

## Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondiebery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ..... £1,500,000
Silver ..... $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Iloilo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) . | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| Capital Contributed by Chinese Government ..... | Kup. Tls. 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* Petrograd.
*Paris office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailar | Nicolayewsk |
| Chanchun | Hankow | O/Amur |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Peking |
| | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| | | Yokohama |

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

## The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund ..... $1,898,988.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Chanchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dairy | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtao | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,056

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .... 391,847.41
*Head Office: Shanghai*
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
*London Office:* 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
*Lyons Office:* 27 Place Tolozan
*San Francisco Office:*
?? Montgomery Street

*Branches:*

| | |
|---|---|
| China | Philippines |
| Shanghai | Manila |
| Peking | Cebu |
| Tientsin | |
| Tsingtau | Straits Settlements |
| Hankow | Singapore |
| Hongkong | |
| Canton | Dominican Republic |
| Manchuria | Santo Domingo |
| Harbin | San Pedro de Macoris |
| India | Sanchez |
| Bombay | Santiago |
| Calcutta | Puerto Plata |
| Rangoon | |
| Japan | Panama |
| Yokohama | Panama |
| Kobe | Colon |
| Java | |
| Batavia | |
| Soerabaya | |

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Argentina | Uruguay |
| Buenos Aires | Montevideo |
| Once (Buenos Aires) | Venezuela |
| Rosario | Caracas |
| | Maracaibo |
| Belgium | |
| Antwerp | Siberia |
| Brussels | Vladivostok |
| Spain | Italy |
| Madrid | Genoa |
| Barcelona | |
| Brazil | Porto Rico |
| Bahia | San Juar |
| Pernambuco | |
| Porto Alegre | Colombia |
| Rio de Janeiro | Medellin |
| Santos | |
| Sao Paulo | Russia |
| | Moscow |
| Chile | Petrograd |
| Santiago | |
| Valparaiso | South Africa |
| | Cape Town |
| Ponce | |
| Porto Rico | Trinidad |
| | Port of Spain |

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

| | Sh. Tls. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | 5,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital ..... | 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

L. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

## 中華儲蓄銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.
*Head Office: Tientsin*

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital .. | $2,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital .... | $1,020,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $ 34,000 |

*Managing Director:*
T. CLARENCE SUN
*Deputy Managing Director:*
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Ichang |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shansi |
| Hankow | Hangchow | Wuhu |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York |
| Hsuchow | Canton | S. Francisco |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston |
| Changchun | Changteh | Tokio |
| Antung | Chengchow | Kobe |
| Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu | Osaka |
| | | Yokohama |

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,548 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Penang |
| Bandoeng | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Rangoon |
| Djember | Semarang |
| Djokjakarta | Singapore |
| Hongkong | Soerabaya |
| Kota-Radja | Soerakarta |
| Langsa | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Makassar | Tegal |
| Medan | Telok-Betoa |
| Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Palembang | Weltevreden |
| Pekalongan | |

*London Bankers*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

## The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital ..... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .... 81,425.61
Resources ..... 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully paid) ..... | H.$2,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund... | H.$ 400,000.00 |
| Investment reserve fund ... | H.$ 40,000.00 |

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canton | Bangkok | S. Francisco |
| Batavia | Bombay | Colombo |
| New York | Manila | Samarang |
| London | Singapore | Calcutta |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Yokohama |
| Sourabaya | Canada, etc. | |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis (Mauritius) |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.
28 The Bund.

## Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
*An American Bank*
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1225

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

*Other Branch Offices:*
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

### SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920 SUBSCRIPTION DATE EXTENDED

By cable advice from Rome, we are informed that the period of subscription to the Italian Government Bonds has again been extended and will now expire on April 25th.

We feel sure there are still many Italians as well as people of other nationalities in this locality who should subscribe to this Loan, and we wish to call to the attention of all that the time is getting short.

The Bonds are free from all taxes, both present and future, are being sold at the issue price of Lire 87.50 per Lire 100 and yield 5% interest on the par value, which is 5.71% on on the issue price.

An investment of about Tls. 3,200 will yield, at the present rate of exchange, an annual income of lire 5,000.

The rate of exchange is the most favorable now of any time since the subscription started.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

## PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

*BRANCHES:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SAN FRANCISCO | | SEATTLE |
| PARIS | TOKYO | YOKOHAMA |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH:* 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

## *Provisions Prices In Local Markets*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 6, 1920.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | „ | 16-20 |
| Pork | „ | 25-30 |
| Veal | „ | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 20-24 |
| Cod | „ | 16-18 |
| Mandarin | „ | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | „ | 14-16 |
| Pomfret | „ | 30-40 |
| Salmon | „ | 18-20 |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Soles | „ | 18-20 |
| Whitebait | „ | 20-25 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | each | 60-80 |
| Hare | „ | none |
| Eggs | per doz. | 16-18 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 22-24 |
| Geese | each | 70-$1.00 |
| Partridge | „ | none |
| Pheasant | „ | none |
| Pigeons | „ | 20-25 |
| Quail | „ | 20-22 |
| Snipe | „ | 14-16 |
| Teal | „ | 16-18 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 60-65 |
| Woodcock | each | 45-50 |
| Wild Duck | „ | 35-40 |
| Wild Geese | „ | none |
| Wild Pigeons | „ | none |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | „ | 16-20 |
| Bananas | „ | 7-8 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 6-7 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | 20-25 |
| Oranges | per lb. | 10-14 |
| Peaches | per lb. | none |
| Pears | „ | 12-14 |
| Persimmons | „ | none |
| Peeboes | „ | none |
| Plums | „ | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | | none |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | per lb. | none |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Broad Beans | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 5-10 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Cauliflower | each | 10-20 |
| Celery | per bunch | 2-10 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 8-10 |
| French Beans | „ | 15-18 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | 40-50 |
| Onions | „ | 12-14 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 5-8 |
| Peas | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $4.00-4.50 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 10-12 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 1-2 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | 50 lbs. | $3.80 |
| Flour, Australian | „ | $3.50 |
| Flour, Shanghai | „ | $2.50 |
| Rice | 200 lb. | $8.60 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | „ | 17 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 18.00 |
| Stove Coal | „ | Tls. 22.00 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-$4.00 |

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital authorised | Frs. 250,000,000 |
| Capital subscribed „ | 150,000,000 |
| Capital paid up.... „ | 75,000,000 |
| Reserve ..... „ | 30,000,000 |

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Peacock

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
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BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

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Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

## The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | $2,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 200,000 |

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
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LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

## The Passing Show

By SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Whether the "Pussyfooter" who seems to have disturbed so many British statesmen has won over one of Briton's younger poets we shall leave to our audience to say. The New Statesman (London) prints this:

By Leicester Square, one drizzling winter night,
I heard them on the pavement: "If you think
You can afford to drink, go on with drinking."
She mocked him. And the man began: "All right;
I can't afford it;" (louder) "but I like it!"
He cut a silly caper, hummed an air,
And swung his hand-bag gaily. Then the pair
Stopped where some people waited for a 'bus.
She nagged again—that wife so pinched and prim.
"Shurrup!" he snapped. She flinched away from him
As if he'd struck her.
Some one turned to see
Him dance and spend his whiskys-worth of glee
Under a London lamp's unpitying ray:
Saw the beaked nose, mustache untidy-gray,
White scowling face, and sunken eyes that burned
Beneath his shabby bowler . . . . .
Some one turned,
Fixing the squalid wrangle with a glance.
He was a tall young soldier; at his side
A girl in all her prettiness and pride.
And while the 'bus loomed up I saw him stoop
To kiss her happy face, as though he feared
His tenderness might vanish.
Then the group
Jostled and clutched and climbed and disappeared.

### 'It Allus Has'

The rain it poured,
The sea it roared,
The sky was draped in black,
The old ship rolled,
She pitched and bowled
And lost her charted track!

"Oh dear, oh dear!
Sir, will it clear?"
Loud wailed a dame on deck.
As they heaved the lead
The skipper said,
"It allus has, by heck!"

—Writer Unknown.

# Financial And Commercial News

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| Stock | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. .. | $540 B. |
| Chartered ..... | £80 |
| Russo-Asiatic .... | Rs. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | Tls. 440 |
| North China ..... | Tls. 160 |
| Union of Canton . | Hk. 180 |
| Yangtsze ..... | $240 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. .... | Tls. 20¼ B. |
| **Fire Insurances.** | |
| China Fire ..... | $188 |
| Hongkong Fire .. | $310 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def. .. | $210 |
| Indo-China Pref. . | $20 |
| "Shell" ..... | 215/– |
| Shanghai Tug ord. | Tls. 50 B. |
| Shanghai Tug pref | Tls. 34½ B |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ..... | Tls. 25 S. |
| Oriental Cons. ... | 25/– |
| Raub ..... | $1 |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock .. | Tls. 159 B. |
| Shanghai Dock ... | Tls. 181 |
| Nay Eng. Works . | Tls. 27¾ |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf .. | Tls. 142½ |
| Hongkong Wharf . | Tls. 82 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 60 B. |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land ... | Tls. 68 S. |
| Weihaiwei Land . | Tls. 3 |
| S'hai Hotels Ltd. . | Tls. 14 B. |
| China Realty (ord ) | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo (ord.) Tls. | Tls. 720 B. |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 82 |
| Laou-kung-mow .. | Tls. 400 |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 305 |
| Shanghai Cotton . | Tls. 400 |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 60 B. |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 47½ B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. . | Tls. 85 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | Tls. 182 B. |
| Green Island ..... | Tls. 6¼ |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 16½ B. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| S'hai Sumatra ... | Tls. 80 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holts .... | Tls. 12 S. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford ... | Tls. 88 |
| Moutrie ..... | $32 |
| Watson ..... | $7 |
| Weeks ..... | Tls. 11 |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 5¼ B. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 7¾ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 3.10 B. |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 20 B. |
| Bath Anam 1918 .. | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang . | Tls. 1.60 B. |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Chemor United .. | Tls. 0.65 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 5 S. |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2.15 B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 4½ B. |
| Gula Kalumpong . | Tls. 5 B. |
| Java Consolidated. | Tls. 11 B. |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 10 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 8 S. |
| Kota Bahroe ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| Kroewoek Java ... | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian . | Tls. 3 B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 1 B. |
| Ropah ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Samagaga ..... | Tls. 0.55 B. |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Semamba ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 4¾ B. |
| Shanghai Kiebang . | Tls 0.50 B. |
| Shanghai Malay .. | Tls. 6 |
| S'hai Malay pref. . | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Shanghai Pahang . | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 6¾ B. |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan ... | Tls. 0.30 B. |
| S'hai Seremban ... | Tls. 0.45 B. |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Tanah Merah .... | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 11 B. |
| Tjobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4½ B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I & E. Lumber . | Tls. 350 |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 13 S. |
| Shanghai Trams .. | Tls. 63½ B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 15 B. |
| Horse Bazaar .... | Tls. 40 |
| Shanghai Mercury . | Tls 25 |
| S'hai Telephone .. | Tls. 73 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks . | Tls. 93 B. |

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 393

### Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 12, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Senawangs Tls. 5.00
Chempedaks Tls. 5.00
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls. 0.55
Padangs Tls. 7.00
Tanah Morah Tls. 0.60
Tls. 0.65
Telephones Tls. 74.00
Langkats (com.) Tls. 16.75
Tls. 17.00 Cash
Tls. 17.75 June
New Engineering Tls. 27.50
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 730.00
June

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1913 $75.00
Shanghai Gas 6% Debs
Tls. 70.00
Chemors Tls. 0.70
Butes Tls. 0.55

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 12, 1920.

**Money and Bullion**

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/8=Tls. 3.00
@ exch. 73.8=Mex. $4.06
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 134¼=Tls. 0.74
@ 73.8=Mex. $1.01
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.5
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 177
Bar Silver 993 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash per tael Tls. 187.200
Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 69d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... —
4 m/s. ..... —
6 m/s. ..... —
Ex., Paris on London Fr. —
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.97¼

**Exchange Opening Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 6/8
London ..... Demand 6/8¼
India ..... T.T. 287
Paris ..... T.T. 2130
Paris ..... Demand 2133
New York ..... T.T. 134
New York ..... Demand 134¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 35
Batavia ..... T.T. 336

At 10.10 a.m. rates declined to 6s. 7d. T.T.
At 10.50 a.m. rates declined to 6s. 6d. T.T.
At 2.40 p.m. rates declined to 6s. 5d. T.T.

**Bank's Buying Rates**

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/0½
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/0¾
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/1¾
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/2
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 2280
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 144¾

**Tourists' Exchange**

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 6/7½= Sh. Tls. 30.19
G.$50 @ exch. 134= Sh. Tls. 37.31
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2120= Sh. Tls. 11.79

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

### BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 6,800 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. 2.00

### ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 4,500 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. $0.94

**Exchange Shop Rates**

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.50
" " New " $ .90
Selling: " Old " $1.60
" " New " $1.00

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL**

Hk. Tls. 2.44 @ 7/4¼ £1
" 1 @ 2163 Fr. 24.10
" 0.64 @ 141¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 32½ Yen. 3.43
" 1 @ 314½ Rs. 3.50
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ — Roubles —

### Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 12, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 29.00 April
Tls. 30.20 May
Tls. 30.20 June

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 48.10 May
Tls. 48.60 June

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 50.50 April
Tls. 51.50 May
Tls. 51.50 June

Nisshi Bosoki Kaisha
Tls. 15.50 April
Tls. 16.00 May
Tls. 16.20 June

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 59.00 April
Tls. 60.00 May
Tls. 60.00 June

Local Yarn for Standard, 16's
Tls. 182.00 June

Local Yarn for Standard 20's
Tls. 213.00 June
Tls. 213.20 July

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 222.00 April
Tls. 204.60 April
Tls. 204.60 May
Tls. 204.20 June

### Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 17.—In this morning's Rubber Auction the tendency was weak.

Prices paid for various grades during the morning were as follows:

Fine pale Crepe 102-104 Palish to pale 97-101½.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheets 105-108.
Fair to Good Ribbed Smoked Sheets 95½-104.
Good to Brown Crepe 93-96½, 86½-91.
Scrap Crepe 77-82.
Bark Crepe 71-76.
Netherlands Gutta-Percha Co.

## China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

General Tuan Chi-jui returned to Tuanho after seeing President Hsu Shih-chang. Hsu asked him to remain in Peking, but Tuan replied that it was easy for him to come and go and that he would often call at the Presidency.

After summoning Premier Chin to the Presidency for a consultation, the President sent two of advisers yesterday to proceed to Mukden and Nanking.

At a conference of the Eight Tuchuns' League it has been decided to support Chin without snubbing Tuan; the Tuchuns propose to circulate a joint telegram requesting Tuan to return to Peking with a view to reconciling Tuan and Chin.

Mr. Li Chia-ao telegraphs, reporting that Japan, in occupying Vladivostok, injured Chinese people. He has been negotiating with the Japanese High Commissioner who has agreed to release these arrested, grant compensation to the killed and wounded, and pay indemnity for losses and damages.

General Tuan Chi-jui has ordered General Wei Hsin-wu to send the aides de camp at the Frontier Defense Bureau to Tuanho for duty in daily rotation as he will attend to all affairs there; this is to show his decision to reside there permanently.

The Diplomatic Corps unanimously approve of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's announcement that he has deposited the custom surplus in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank refusing to allow it be used for military purpose, and they recognise his attitude as a proper one to expedite the restoration of peace.

The Waichiaopu proposes to instruct Mr. Chuang Chin-ko to lodge another protest with the Japanese Government regarding the Foochow case, and announces the appointment of Chuang as acting Minister to Japan to fix his responsibility.

Tuchun Pao Kuei-ching of Kirin telegraphs, reporting that Russia-Japanese hostilities can scarcely stop; that neutrality is being strictly observed on the Chinese Eastern Railway; and that he has wired Tuchun Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien and Tuchun Sun Lieh-chen of Heilungkiang to make preparations for maintaining a neueral attitude.

The Powers wish to be informed of China's attitude now that Japan and Russia have come to blows. The Waichiaopu has decided to send a deputy to asssure the Diplomatic Corps that China will take the same line of action as the Allied Powers.

General Pao Kuei-ching telegraphs, stating that after their defeat, the Bolsheviks being exasperated are determined to fight Japan to the end. Japan is attacking Amur. Fighting is raging all along the frontier, and he asks for instructions as the belligerents may enter Chinese territory.

It was Mr. Yih Kung-cho's idea to borrow $20,000,000 from the new Consortium to maintain the Chinese Eastern Railways; as Yih has so longer any hope of becoming Director-General of that railway, this suggestion has been dismissed.

The House of Representatives did not succeed in opening its session on the 10th instant for want of a quorum, there being only 170 members present.

## Montagu's Silver Report

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 8.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: "Supplies are plentiful, emanating from the continent. The many business proposals of melted coin indicate the heavy accumulations of it. Substantial demand from an unusual quarter has sustained the price. When this support is withdrawn, a drooping tendency may re-assert itself."

## Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co. have received the following telegram received today from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 9th instant.

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 3d.

Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 2¾d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2/4, 2/4, market easier.

# Far Eastern News Notes

### South Dakota Drops Anchor At Yokohama

The Yokohama Gazette of April 1 says:

The U. S. warship South Dakota arrived here this afternoon at 2:30 from Kobe, and anchored outside the harbor. Soon after arrival Mr. G. H. Scidmore, U. S. Consul-General, proceeded on board to welcome Admiral Graves.

The vessel is expected to stay here two or three weeks.

### Factory Explosion At Mongkok Kills Five

The Hongkong South China Morning Post of April 2 says:

A serious explosion attended by heavy casualties occurred at a cracker manufactory at Mongkok on Wednesday evening. The casuality list comprised five deaths and twenty injured, all of whom were employed in the manufactory. In the premises was a considerable quantity of gun powder and paper among which a fire started. Before any of the workers could leave the premises the gunpowder was involved. There was a big explosion and the entire building was practically destroyed. Five persons were so badly mutilated that it was impossible to identify them. The Police arrived on the scene shortly after and commenced to clear away the debris. A number of men and women who were badly scorched were removed to the nearest hospital. The condition of several of them is critical. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, visited the place during the evening. The Police are making investigations as to the cause of the explosion.

### Yamashita To Visit America And Europe

Says the Yokohama Gazette of April 1:

Mr. K. Yamashita, President of the Yamashita s.s. Co., and other establishments, leaves Yokohama on April 12 by the Shinyo Maru on a trip to America and Europe. His party includes Admiral Asaoka, retired.

### Flogging Of Koreans Is Abolished Say Japanese

A despatch from Seoul on March 31 says:

Flogging as a legal form of punishment will be abolished by the Government General of Korea after tomorrow, April 1.

Vice-Governor-General Mizuno says that the abolition necessitates an expansion of the prison accommodation, requiring Yen 2,500,000 in the next two years, and 830,000 yen yearly for the additional prison staff.

Vice-Governor Mizuno also announces the abolition of the company regulations, and the amendment of the religious propagation regulations. The latter hitherto have been strict, and are now much mitigated.

It is expected that the Christian Mission work will be easier.

### Mixed Court Planned In Capital Of Japan

Says the Japan Advertiser of April 2:

The Privy Council will hold a special meeting at the Imperial Palace this morning to consider its final decision on the establishment of a Mixed Court which must be established in conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. This decision, when reached, will be announced by an urgent Imperial ordinance.

The Treaty provides that the Mixed Court is to be created within three months after the Treaty comes into effect between each of the Allied Powers and Germany.

Several meetings of the investigating committee, of which Viscount Kaneko is chairman, have been held.

The Government will be represented at the meeting today by Premier Hara, Viscount Uchida and other officials.

### Writer Of Korean Song Gets Two Years In Jail

Says the Seoul Press of April 1:

Appeal by Pak Insok, aged 20, a student, of No. 194, Kwancholdong, Seoul, who together with four other Koreans, was found guilty of composing songs of a seditious nature and of distributing them among students of Paichai Higher Common School and four other Korean schools in Seoul, will shortly be heard by Seoul Court of Appeal. By the original sentence, pronounced by Seoul Local Court, he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for two years, while one of his accomplices was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and three others for three months.

### More Japanese Troops Are Sent To Manchuria

The Japan Chronicle of April 4 says:

According to a Shimonoseki despatch to the Taisho Nichi Nichi, detachments of troops, drawn from the Kokura Division, suddenly mobilised for service in Korea, left Moji for Fusan on the 2nd instant at 3 p.m. by the Nansei Maru. The message says that these troops will probably be stationed north of Pyongyang.

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# Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

S.S. Lucerio from New York

"Consignees are hereby notified that before cargo can be taken delivery of General Average Bonds will have to be signed and a 2% Deposit paid."

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
28909

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agents
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28271

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Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
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Practised 3 years in Shanghai

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
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3rd floor

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 5A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
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Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

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Telephone Central 3157.
27451

MUSK
(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 6 Kiukiang Road, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st day of March, 1920 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 12th day of April, 1920, both days inclusive, for the purpose of Registering those entitled to the New Ordinary Shares.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
23877

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

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Good Things to Eat and Drink
Yours for Service
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28806

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OIL & JUICE of Lemons

Messrs. Stewart and Crane
6 KIUKIANG ROAD
beg to announce that owing to the withdrawal of Mr. E. H. Vreeland from the Company, the firm name has been changed from Stewart-Vreeland-Crane to
STEWART-CRANE CO.
28908

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis osteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

# The China Press

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 13, 1920


**WEATHER**

*Mist or fog at the Saddles. The weather may clear up tonight or tomorrow. Moderate and very unsteady breezes along the whole coast.*

## The Future Of Rubber

THAT a sharp advance in the price of rubber cannot be delayed much longer is certain. And that such an advance will greatly increase the prosperity of Shanghai-owned and managed rubber companies, and through them the people of Shanghai, goes without saying. These conclusions are arrived at through a study of the figures presented by "The World's Rubber Position" of London, one of the leading authorities on the subject, and they are the only conclusions possible of being reached.

We of course have no intention of launching another rubber boom, but Shanghai's investment in rubber is so enormous and the figures at hand, which represent the very latest survey of the whole position are so encouraging, that we would be failing of our duty did we not seek to impress our readers with the importance of them.

The survey at hand presents the statistics of the past and upon them bases estimates covering the next five years. Taking the world's actual consumption of rubber during 1919 at 320,000 tons, it points out that an annual increase in consumption of even 15 percent (the increase will be greater) would raise the demand to 643,634 tons in 1924. To meet this Plantation Estates would have to yield an average of between 450 and 475 lbs per acre per year. The yield per acre in the last five years has been:

| | lbs |
|---|---|
| 1915 | 215 |
| 1916 | 227 |
| 1917 | 262 |
| 1918 | 283 |
| 1919 | 293 |

In the same years the total number of acres in bearing has been increased as follows:

| Acres in Bearing | Production Tons | Annual incr. of acres in bearing. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,122,550 | 107,867 | 30.3% |
| 1,505,350 | 152,630 | 34.1% |
| 1,817,350 | 213,070 | 20.7% |
| 2,021,750 | 255,950 | 11.2% |
| 2,181,050 | 285,225 | 7.8% |

During the period of the war but little planting has been done and as shown above the annual increase in the number of acres coming into bearing has fallen from 34 percent to less than eight percent, and for the next five years the number of acres newly brought into bearing will be still fewer, as any new planting will not begin producing for years to come. The average increase in the number of acres in bearing is estimated at 6 percent per year for the ensuing five years.

Now if we figure that there will be a steady increase per acre in the number of pounds produced, as is reasonable to expect, the position will be shown to be still stronger. Estimating the production per acre for 1920 at 350 pounds (it was 283 in 1918 and 293 in 1919) and that the production per acre will increase 25 pounds yearly, and also taking into consideration the increased number of acres in bearing, we will arrive at the following total production of plantation rubber in the next five years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | 358,399 tons |
| 1921 | 411,635 ,, |
| 1922 | 466,312 ,, |
| 1923 | 523,651 ,, |
| 1924 | 584,748 ,, |

On a fair estimate, therefore, the total production of Plantation Rubber in 1924 would be 584,748 tons, to which must be added about 45,000 tons of Brazilian and wild rubber, a total of about 630,000 tons.

Now for the figures on consumption of rubber. In the United States the average annual increase in consumption has been 27.7 percent over a period of ten years. In 1910 the imports of rubber totaled 31,576 tons. In 1919 the total was 217,000 tons. In 1915 the increase was 58 percent; in 1916 it was 20 percent; in 1917 it was 52 percent; 1918 showed a loss of 19 percent owing to lack of shipping facilities; last year showed a gain of 51.9 percent; and of all this less than one percent was re-exported.

During the period under review, that is the five years period, the United States has consumed about 60 percent of the world's production. This, in face of the fact that in the same period Great Britain's consumption has increased from 15,000 tons to 42,500 tons per annum: France's from 10,770 to 22,000: Italy's from 6,500 to 14,000: Japan and Australia from 2,500 tons to 12,000: Belgium from nothing to 5,000 tons: China from 4,500 tons to 9,500.

Meanwhile the Central Powers and Russia have dropped away to almost nothing. Had they been in the market and had they shown the same increase in consumption, the shortage of rubber today would be alarming. Before the war Germany and Austria were consuming exactly the same amount of rubber that Great Britain was consuming.

All this goes to show that there has been a heavy increase in the consumption of rubber in the countries that could get it. Using the figures available for Great Britain, Germany and Austria are short over 120,000 tons of rubber—that is they would have taken that amount in the last five years if they could have got it. Great Britain took 140,000 tons while Germany got only 17,000 tons. In the same period Russia took only 28,500 tons, whereas in 1914 alone she took 11,600 tons and was showing a steady increase. From that 11,600 tons in 1914 she has dropped away to 1,500 tons in 1919.

Therefore, with the United States averaging an increased consumption of 27.7 percent over a period of ten years, 32 percent in the last five years, and 51.9 percent last year; and the rest of the countries coming stronger now that the Great War is over, an estimate of an increasing world demand of at least 25 percent per annum in the next five years is fully justified. This would mean according to the figures under review that the world would require 976,562 tons of rubber in 1924.

The figures on production which we have reached show an indicated total for that year of 630,000 tons, including wild rubber. The shortage for that year alone therefore would be 346,000 tons—and there would be an accumulated shortage, if we can put it that way, for every one of the four preceding years. Production in other words would not be within 50 percent of consumption.

Next we come to the history of rubber prices, fluctuations in which have been difficult to understand. For the five years the price for Plantation (best crepe) has averaged as follows: 1915, 2/6; 1916, 2/10¼; 1917, 2/9¾; 1918, 2/3½; 1919, 2/1¼. Part of this was of course due to high exchange and part due to the lack of competition from the Central Powers. Lack of shipping facilities also affected the market; also governmental regulations.

Prices of local rubber shares also have been difficult to understand. As an investment they appear to be as sound as anything one could put money into, having back of them an agricultural proposition that becomes more valuable every year insofar as the tress become older, yield larger amounts of rubber and require less expenditure for maintenance. Rubber it will be noted is one of the few commodities that have not advanced 300 to 400 percent in the last few years. It has gone lower, in fact. And yet during the period of the war, the locally managed estates have expended vast sums in taking care of the producing areas, taking the cost out of revenue. Besides they have opened up new cultivation. And in spite of all adverse conditions they have paid dividends.

Yet the prices have slumped. To name only a few: Almas in April 1915, were 5.10; in April, 1916, they were 17.50 and in 1919 they are back to 5.50. For the same periods, that is April, 1915, 1916 and 1919, we find the figures to be as follows:

| | 1915 | 1916 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Dutch | 1.60 | 7.25 | 3.10 |
| Ayer Tawah | 16.50 | 48. | 20. |
| Chempekak | 8.25 | 17.25 | 5. |
| Consolidated | 1.02 | 5.10 | 2.15 |
| Dominion | 4.75 | 18. | 4.50 |
| Gulas | 7.70 | 12.50 | 5. |
| Java Consolidated | 6.75 | 24.75 | 11. |
| Kamuntings | 6. | 12. | 3.25 |
| Kota Bahroe | 3.90 | 15. | 3. |
| Kroewoek | 6.25 | 22.50 | 9.50 |
| Senawang | 8.75 | 24.75 | 4.75 |
| Sungei Duri | 5.50 | 15.25 | 6.75 |
| Tebongs | 8.25 | 32. | 11. |

On the whole, we should say that local investors who put so much money into rubber in 1910 and again in 1916, have nothing to fear. The expansion of the motor car and motor truck industry in America has been large, and even there it is in its infancy. What will it be in Europe, once that great field of rubber consumption gets down to work again? No one can foretell the amount of rubber the world is going to require in the next few years, but the figures we have quoted from an eminent authority, may be regarded as conservative, and they show that an appalling shortage is as certain as anything can be in these chaotic times.

## Correspondence

**PORTUGUESE AND EURASIAN GIRLS DEFENDED**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: I would esteem it a favor if you would kindly publish the enclosed open letter to "The Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee" in the next issue of your paper. Your truly,

C. W. C.

Shanghai, April 11, 1920.

(ENCLOSURE)

Ladies and Gentlemen: In your pamphlet No. VI. you state that the figures given of "Women openly engaged in prostitution in Shanghai, are exclusive of Eurasians and Portuguese prostitutes, whose activities are known, but whose numbers are not obtainable."

Before you published such a statement it would have been advisable for your Committee to have made sure of the truth of such, as it would have been a far easier matter for you to obtain their numbers, than it was for you to obtain the numbers of the other known prostitutes, and you should have made sure that the women referred to were Eurasians and Portuguese, and not Chinese Women masquarading in foreign clothes and calling themselves Eurasians and Portuguese.

I issue a challenge to your Committee to be able to point out twelve (12) Eurasians and or Portuguese who are living by prostitution in Shanghai.

The statement published by you plainly shows that your Committee knows very very little as to the moral standing of either the Eurasian or Portuguese girls, otherwise you would never have tried to sully their fair names, and I consider your Committee should publish an apology to these insulted young people, and give it the same prominence in your next pamphlet as was given the obnoxious insult in pamphlet No. VI.

I am speaking from an intimate experience with Eurasians and Portuguese extending over a period of nearly 25 years, and can safely say that the slur cast on their fair names is unjustifiable, uncalled for, and a gross insult which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

The Eurasian girl is too proud to lower herself to become the plaything of either the foreigner or the Chinese, and would rather starve than stoop to prostitution as they can see to what depths the foreign prostitutes living in Kiangse, Yalu, and Chapoo Roads have fallen, and would scorn to put themselves to such a low level.

If your Committee would concentrate your energy on eradicating the evil openly existing in the above mentioned districts, and leave the Eurasian and Portuguese ladies alone, you would be doing the settlement some good as you are trying to remove the Mole-hill, and leaving the Mountain to move itself. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen.

C. W. C.

An Indignant Englishman.

# Arguments For And Against Italy's Claims To Fiume

## Jugo-Slavs, Under The Doctrine Of Self-Determination, Have Right To The Port

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
(*New York Tribune*)

The peculiar value of the Fiume episode at the present hour lies in the extent to which it serves to shed light upon the character of the great American adventure in Europe. Examining this incident in all of its various phases, one may see how difficult and how complicated is the task which President Wilson undertook at Paris, the task of imposing American ideas upon Europe.

To begin at the beginning, Fiume is a purely Italian town, situated in a wholly Slavonic region, surrounded on three sides by Slav populations, which, in fact, constitute a considerable minority within its limits. On the fourth side is the sea. Historically, Fiume has only the remotest association with Italy, having been for centuries connected with Austria or with Hungary and in recent times a crown possession of the Hungarian kingdom.

**NATURAL SLAV PORT**

Commercially and economically, it is the natural port of the vast Slav and Magyar regions which constitute its immediate and remoter hinterland, and it is one of the two ports by which all the districts which were included within the Hapsburg empire must communicate with the outside world. The other port, Trieste, is already in Italian hands. Even in the case of Trieste, however, the Slavonic claim is worthy of note, because all the populations surrounding the town are Slav and Trieste has a large and growing Slovenian minority.

The Italian claim to Fiume rests upon the fact that within the narrow limits of the town a majority of the people are Italian. Under a strict interpretation of the fourteen points self-determination might establish Italian rights. But, on the other hand, the real desire of the Italians is founded upon the wish to dominate the Adriatic coast, to control the two ports of the Slav hinterland, and thus to establish economic and political control of this portion of the world.

If Fiume were to pass out of Italian hands it would at once become the formidable rival of Trieste, and it is by no means certain that this would not spell the ruin of Trieste, because the Slavs naturally would use Fiume and Trieste would be deprived of its commerce. It would lie within Slav power, since the Jugo-Slavs control the whole hinterland, with its railways, to divert all traffic to Fiume, and Trieste would perish.

By contrast, if Italy gained control of both of the available ports of Jugo-Slavia, that country would be economically at the mercy of Italy. Nor is the Italian insistence upon the availability of other ports worth discussing. The character of the country, which is mountaincus, forbids the construction, save at prohibitive costs, of any alternative railway line. Actually, if the Italians acquire both Fiume and Trieste they have Jugo-Slav commerce at their mercy.

**MR. WILSON'S STAND**

In this situatoin President Wilson's opposition to the original proposal that Italy have Fiume is understandable; is, in fact, unassailable, as a question of right and wrong. A country of 11,000,000 people, as large as Italy in area and destined to have a population nearly as large in a future not too distant, cannot safely be deprived of a sea gate or placed in economic subjection to the Italians. Moreover, if the population of Fiume, less than 30,000, contains a majority of Italians, very large areas with a purely Slav population have been assigned to Italy on grounds which could be cited to warrant Jugo-Slav claims to Fiume.

Unfortunately, the naked question of right or wrong has little to do with the larger aspects of the question. In 1915, when Great Britain and France needed Italian aid, they made a secret treaty with the Italian government by which they promised Italy the Austrian territory in the Trentine and Tyrolese districts, as far north as the Brenner Pass, Trieste and the Istrian peninsula, the northern half of Dalmatia and certain otner things in Albania and Asia Minor.

All this was done long before the fourteen points were even born. Italy accepted the promise, entered the war and performed her part of the bargain. She therefore feels entitled to claim her reward, and, looked at purely as a contractual obligation, neither France nor Britain has the smallest warrant to decline to carry out the agreement of 1915.

**OTHER ITALIAN DEMANDS**

But when the matter was raised at Paris President Wilson firmly opposed the performance by Britain and France of their contract. His opposition was based upon the solid foundation that this meant placing many hundreds of thousands of Slavs under Latin rule, depriving them of their own nationality, and also depriving the Slavs of the hinterland of access to the sea. A more flagrant break with the fourteen points was not conceivable.

Meantime the Italians on their side had formulated other demands. In their agreement with the British and the French they had left Jugo-Slav claims to Fiume unquestioned. But this concession had aroused protest in certain Italian quarters and for reasons of domestic politics it became necessary for the ministry of the hour to advance claims to Fiume also. These claims were based upon the fourteen points, upon the right of self determination. In Paris, therefore, the Italians claimed Istria and Dalmatia, the Slav hinterland of Trieste, on the basis of the Anglo-French bargain, the Treaty of London of 1915. But they claimed Fiume on the basis of self-determination.

**ITALIAN CLAIMS**

This opened a way for compromise. France and Great Britain had no wish to oppose President Wilson, they had no private or selfish interest in advancing Italian claims. They were merely bound by a bargain; if they could be released from the bargain they would welcome the escape. But if they could not refuse to stand by the Treaty of London they could honorably insist that the whole treaty be enforced, and that, while Dalmatia was assigned to Italy, Fiume should be turned over to the Jugo-Slavs.

To this the Italians at Paris could not consent, because it merely convicted them at home of weakness and insured the fall of the ministry. While this debate was still in progress Mr. Wilson appealed to the Italian people over the head of Orlando, expecting they would see the injustice of their position and compel the ministry to abandon its stand. Instead, the country rallied to these claims and the ministry fell, precisely because it had not made good the demands.

Italy then withdrew from the peace conference, but presently resumed participation, while the Adriatic solution was postponed. Before it could be settled d'Annunzio, scenting weakness in certain official quarters and receiving encouragement in others, made his descent upon Fiume, seized it, and continues to hold it. He is thus, in theory, a rebel against Italian authority, but the government does not dare interfere, because the army and navy sympathise with him.

**PEACE IN DANGER**

This Fiume adventure, however, brought the peace of Europe into immediate danger. The Serbs, the Croats, the Slovenes, with strong military forces, were only deterred from actually opposing Italian aggression by military operation by the promise of the great powers that they should have justice, accompanied by warnings that if they resorted to arms they would get nothing.

Meantime the Italians had recourse to many devices. They sought to break up the solidarity of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes by intrigue; they endeavored to prevent the union of Montenegro with Servia, using old King Nicholas as a tool. When the plebiscite in Montenegro on the union was taking place they endeavored to send a regiment to the Montenegrin capital, and were prevented only by the daring intervention of an American naval officer.

At the same time they made common cause with the Rumanians, who opposed the cession of part of the Banat to the Serbs, a cession ordered by the Paris Conference. Italian influence was also exerted to stir up both Bulgar and Hungarian hostility to the Jugo-Slavs, an easy thing, because the Paris Conference had assigned both Bulgar and Hungarian lands to the Jugo-Slavs. Thus a situation was created and survives in which a clash between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians may have as a consequence attacks upon Jugo-Slavia by both the Rumanians and the Bulgarians and a campaign which will set all of the south of Europe in flames again.

**CAMPAIGN OF BITTERNESS**

At the same time Italy pursued a campaign against her old allies, the French and the British, and particularly against the French, because these two nations accepted President Wilson's policy instead of assenting to the Italian claims. Many French soldiers, occupying portions of the Adriatic coast under orders from the Paris Conference, were actually murdered, and a press campaign of unparalleled bitterness was carried on against France.

For Britain, as for America, this Italian bitterness had no real threat, but for France it was quite different. In case of another war with Germany France would be menaced by an Italian attack along the Alps, and it was only Italian neutrality which saved France in 1914, by enabling the French to concentrate all their troops in the north. It was this detail which totally wrecked German combinations and led directly to the defeat of the First Marne.

France could afford to stand with Britain and the United States against Italian claims if it were clear that Britain and the United States would stand with France in case of a new German attack. But when the President returned to Washington it became clear that there was no real chance that America would undertake to defend France against German attack, while Britain declined to undertake the task without American co-operation.

France thus found herself estranged from two Latin states, Italy and Rumania, because of her acceptance of Wilson leadership, but without any commensurate reward in the way of security. Consequently there developed a strong French sentiment in favor of changing sides and standing with the Italians, while both in Britain and in France there was a general demand that there be some settlement of a situation which threatened to be the occasion of a new war, and while unsettled prevented actual peace in all of southern Europe.

**PROPOSAL REJECTED**

At first a solution satisfactory to President Wilson and to Italy was sought, but the proposal accepted by Mr. Polk for the President was rejected by Italy; thereafter Mr. Polk left Europe and the President became ill. In this situation Britain and France, acting without the United States, proposed a settlement which Italy accepted. Then both states served notice upon the Jugo-Slavs that they must accept this or submit to seeing the old Treaty of London imposed, which meant the loss of all of Dalmatia.

The compromise was far more favorable to the Jugo-Slav than any previous proposal. It gave them all of Dalmatia and most of the islands, with certain restrictions as to Zara, but it placed Fiume under the League of Nations and in addition gave the Italians a strip of Slav coastland, thus enabling them to have access over their own territory to the Fiume district. As a compromise it was not unreasonable, but the main criticism was that Great Britain and France ordered the Jugo-Slavs to accept it or accept the Treaty of London as the alternative. But President Wilson had expressly refused to recognise the Treaty of London, he had not been consulted as to the compromise and he was free, if he chose, to follow exactly the course he took, namely, to warn Europe against a compromise in the manufacture of which America was ignored, but in the future results of which Mr. Wilson conceived America would be concerned under its League of Nations duties.

The result was an international crisis. The British from the outset had no intention of sacrificing American association for Italian demands. The French preferred American to Italian assurance, but had to have one or the other and were beginning to conclude that only the Italian was obtainable. The Italians were naturally furious and angrily defiant, while the Slavs, reinforced by this powerful American support, naturally ignored the ultimatum.

**CHAOTIC SITUATION**

Thus the situation reverted to chaos. Jugo-Slavia renews demands which can be ignored only in defiance of President Wilson, and with the obvious probability that such defiance will lead to the recall by the President of both the Treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-French-American Treaty. But Britain and France promised Italy certain things under the Treaty of London, and recently pledged themselves to abide by the terms of the latest compromise and compel the Jugo-Slavs to accept it. Italy now stands violently insisting that her recent allies make good their solemn promises to her, promises which she has been compelled already to reduce to an almost unrecognisable shape.

But if Britain and France concede all that the President demands, if they agree to use their force to compel Italy to yield an impossible concession, they have still not the smallest assurance that the United States will accept the Treaty of Versailles or the Treaty of Insurance, Mr. Wilson has the power of the executive branch of the American government to use against them if he chooses, but he has not power over the legislative. Meantime, the Jugo-Slavs are so encouraged by the President that they may resist any new Italian aggression, and such aggression becomes daily more likely.

Moreover, for the British the situation becomes more acute, for it is clear that the popular sentiment in France is growing more and more favorable to a recognition of the probability that America will not accept European responsibilities and more and more insistent that, as a consequence, Europe must proceed to settle her own questions. This means that the British, French and Italians must form an out and out alliance and thus united enforce their several demands, the French at the Rhine, the Italians along the Adriatic, and all three in Asia Minor. The British have not the smallest desire for a new European alliance. They desire the closest sort of Anglo-American association, an alliance if possible. They will not follow France or Italy in resisting the President, yet they have made promises to both, and their situation will be extremely awkward if, under American pressure, they break their engagements to the Continent, only to find that this sacrifice has not contributed in the least to increasing American willingness to enter European affairs or to make an Anglo-American alliance.

**SOLUTION BASED ON FORCE**

Of course, if Europe were satisfied that America was done with its affairs Europe would seek its own solution for pending questions. The solution would necessarily be based upon force. France, having renounced the occupation of the Rhine barrier in deference to President Wilson's objection and in return for his promised guarantee, would reassert her claims to the barrier security, basing these claims upon the nonfulfillment by America of the President's pledge. Nor could the British effectively oppose this.

But in the same order of ideas Italy would retain Fiume and there would be a swift elimination of those portions of the several peace treaties which owe their existence to the President's Paris adventure. The several League of Nations areas would disappear. Danzig would go to the Poles, Fiume to the Italians, the Sarre to France. The lot of the Germans would necessarily become harder and the chances of any economic recovery even more slender.

British policy still clings to the notion that America and Britain, in association, can not merely preserve the chief elements in the existing settlement, but also bring about a modification of certain of the treaty provisions which seem to insure permanent German ruin. But this policy, which demands great apparent sacrifices from the French and none from the British, cannot prevail unless it is supported by America and enforced by American financial power.

**CANCELLATION OF LOANS**

The British conceive that if America is allowed to redraft the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

(Continued from Page 10)

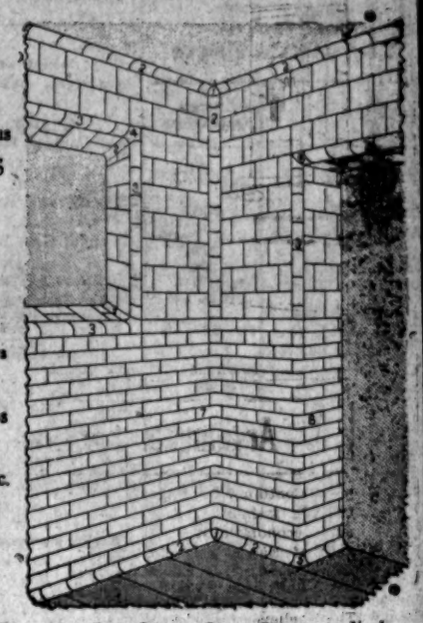

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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus




## Arguments For And Against Italy's Claims To Fiume

(Continued on Page 11

In such fashion as to save Germany economically, and the balance of Europe as well, it will agree to vast new loans and not impossibly to the cancellation of $10,000,000,000 of existing loans. They believe this because it falls in with what the President and those associated with him in Paris declared was the real character of American idealism. But they know all such amendments will encounter strenuous Continental opposition, and recognise that only American power and prestige can put them through.

Nevertheless, as long as there is the remotest chance of an American return to Europe Great Britain will not run the smallest risk either of offending the President or of raising an impassable barrier between Britain and the President's opponents in America. The course of Lord Grey demonstrated the latter. The course of Lloyd George in his reply to President Wilson demonstrated the former. Great Britain wants American association, but is indifferent as to whether it comes through the President or through his political antagonists.

Inevitably a policy based upon the pursuit of American co-operation involves ever-increasing British estrangement with the French, with the Italians, with the Continent. What is not clear is whether it can in the end lead to any compensatingly closer Anglo-American relations. The difficulty here lies in the paralysis of American machinery. The President cannot do anything affirmatively, his opponents will do nothing through the existing medium, namely, the League of Nations, while the protraction of the dispute over this is having for an unmistakable effect an expansion of American sentiment in favor of avoiding all European entanglements, Continental and British.

**COLONIES DISSATISFIED**

Nor is it less worthy of note that the British desire to make every concession to America has once more involved the United Kingdom in a dispute with a colony All through the Paris Conference the deference showed by the British delegation to the President aroused the protest of Australia through its Prime Minister—Hughes—an outspoken critic of the President. Now Viscount Grey's suggestion to increase the United States voting power in the league of nations to counterbalance the votes conceded to British colonies has stirred Canadian dissatisfaction.

Indeed, it is almost impossible to make a census of the number of mixups which have followed our first European adventure. Britain and her colonies have disagreed; Britain and France are at loggerheads; so are Britain and Italy. France and Italy have almost come to blows; France and Rumania are mutually resentful. Our insistence upon Serb claims in the Banat has compelled Britain and France to break their word to Rumania; it has led to a Serbo-Rumanian feud. With no real power to resist and without any assurance of aid from us, the Jugo-Slavs are holding out against the demands of Italy, which have been supported until recently by France and Britain. We have refused Greece her aspirations in Thrace and about Koritza; our ultimate decision in Asia Minor, where settlements have also been outlined without regard to us, may precipitate another Fiume crisis. Or the President may reject the proposal to leave the Turk in Constantinople.

Obviously, if Europe could determine what American policy was to be for the future the situation would be different. But ever since the Paris Conference, ever since the President came home, Europe has had to operate on two mutually exclusive assumptions: the assumption that the President's ideas would be adopted by the United States and the assumption that they would be rejected. If President Wilson's ideas were destined to prevail, Europe would reluctantly make the necessary concessions, but they would have to be paid for by American loans and American pledges of military and naval support. But if the President's ideas were destined to fail, then Europe would have to settle its own problems in its own way.

**U.S. MONEY NECESSARY?**

Today, yesterday, tomorrow, as far as it is possible to see, neither course can be followed and chaos persists as a result. In the case of Fiume, it seems to me that the President is dead right on the merits of the case. The Italian demands are preposterous, they quarrel with every consideration of moral right. But the Jugo-Slav case, just as it is, fortified as it is by all regard for principle, is still untenable if there be not force behind it, and that force can come only from the use of American money and perhaps arms.

The moment the Italians are satisfied that we shall do nothing they will declare their purpose to stay where they are, and then who can put them out? Certainly the French will not even think of it, rather they will feel compelled to assent, because American decision to stay out of Europe reopens for them the old danger of an attack on the Alps and the Rhine. As for the British, they may protest, but they certainly will not go beyond this. What then will be the position of the Slavs, resentful but helpless and threatened henceforth on all sides? Threatened because of American policy in the Banat as well as along the Adriatic.

But if the situation continues unsettled Italy may be faced with a domestic political crisis. She cannot demobilise. Her army is costing her terribly. Her own government may sink as a result of the two pressures, that coming from the Nationalists and that from the Socialists. The Jugo-Slavs are no better off, while the repercussions are felt all through Europe.

It will be perceived, then, how little of the real Fiume question is actually comprehended in a discussion of the case of the city itself and how symptomatic it is of the whole European network of problems.

**THE PROMISED REWARDS**

Fundamentally, the situation turns upon a fact which has only now begun to be appreciated in the United States. President Wilson believed, when he went to Europe, that he had only to insist upon the fourteen points and he would be supported by the mass of the people of all nations. Having thus established peace on this basis, he assumed that it would automatically endure as a "peace of justice."

In Europe he discovered that during the war the nations involved had been compelled to make agreements, to promise Japan, Italy and Rumania certain rewards for participation. Promised these rewards, Japan, Italy and Rumania had entered the war to the very great profit of France and Britain, who otherwise would have been defeated. These agreements, the famous "secret treaties," manifestly conflicted with the fourteen points, but neither France nor Britain could safely go back on these agreements if the nations that held their pledges insisted upon performance. In the case of Japan President Wilson agreed in the end to yield, and with informal promises of Shantung evacuation Japan acquired what had been promised her.

In the case of Italy the President refused to yield, and the Italians insisted upon performance. Britain and France were thus called upon to decide whether their pledge to Italy was a "scrap of paper" or their decision to follow Mr. Wilson necessarily abolished. For many months, for a whole year, British and French statesmen have been temporising, seeking to "keep in" with Wilson, while not actually breaking with Italy. Meantime the French have more and more inclined to stand with the Italians, and the British with Wilson.

**ISSUE UNCHANGED**

Today the issue remains unchanged. Italy demands the performance of solemn pledges embodied in the Treaty of London and points to the fact that one of the great issues of the war was the maintenance of the sanctity of international obligations. Britain and France, having tried to arrive at a compromise and having merely aroused the President's indignation, are still faced with the dilemma. The gravity of the problem lies in the fact that even complete acceptance of the President's leadership and the consequent alienation of Italy may not insure American support for the future, while yielding to Italy and estranging the President may lead to the loss of all chance of American assistance or American participation. All of which is another way of saying that Europe, in the hope of enlisting American aid in European reconstruction and peace maintenance, has placed in the President's hands absolute veto power, so far as its own policies are concerned, only to discover that it has not acquired any assurance of American participation. Now the French and the Italians, like the Rumanians and the Greeks, desire to regain freedom of action and take away the President's power of veto, while Great Britain still insists upon placating the President, because British statesmen still cling to the idea that America, if not disgusted, will presently come back into European affairs.

This means, if it means anything, that the Continent, France, Italy and the smaller states will at no distant time repudiate the President's control of European affairs, while British opposition to such a repudiation will lead to a complete break between Britain and the Continent. Then the question will arise whether the United States will reward the British course by participation in an Anglo-American alliance. If it does, British policy at Paris and since will be vindicated; if it does not, that policy will prove a very costly blunder. But every recent indication from London serves to confirm the Paris impression that the British mean to run every risk in the hope of realising the Anglo-American alliance.

### Why He Lingered

"You are the only man in your company, corporal, who hasn't applied for demobilisation papers. Why is it?"

"I'm the only one as is married, sir!"

### And He Was Unhappy

A school teacher said to her boys, "Now, I am going to give you each three buttons. You must think of the first as representing life, the second liberty and the third as happiness. In three days I want you to produce these buttons and tell me what they represent."

On the appointed day the teacher asked one of the youngest pupils for the buttons.

"I ain't got 'em all," he sobbed. "Hero's life and here's liberty, but me mudder went and sewed happiness on me pants!"

### Pain In His Colon

"Yes, my dear," said Mrs. Ramabotham, speaking of her invalid uncle. "The poor old gentleman has had a stroke of parenthesis, and when I saw him last he was in a state of comma."

### A Wet Dry

Patient parent—Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?

Young Hopeful (who has been bathing with his bigger brother) —Willy dropped the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter than I was before.

### Synonymous

It was Springer's afternoon off and he thought he would take the children for a little outing.

"My dear," he said, approaching his wife, "suppose we take the children to the Zoo today.

"Why, Will, you promised to take them to mother's."

"All right, if it's all the same to the children."

## THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

**How Baby's Own Tablets Keep The Little Ones Well.**

Once you have tried Baby's Own Tablets for your baby or little child you will want to keep them always in the house because they are so gentle, sure and safe. Small and easily crushed to a powder, pleasant in taste, and guaranteed absolutely harmless, these Tablets give prompt relief to the little ones when troubled with stomach pains, indigestion, constigation, croup, feverishness, diarrhoea or teething pains. Although containing not the slightest particle of opiate or narcotic drug, they quickly bring soothing sleep, and they expel worms, that common cause of fretfulness, malnutrition and delayed growth.

Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy, have brought a sense of happy security to thousands of parents: why not to you? They are obtainable from chemists, also post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechuen Road, Shanghai.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1920

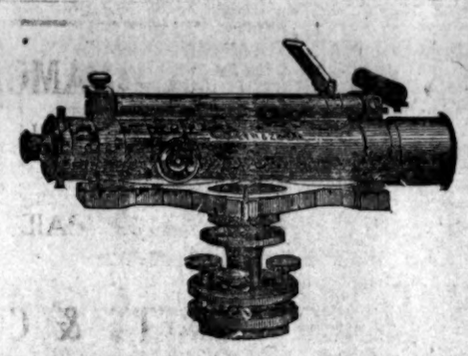
| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TODAY** | | | | | | | |
| W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin.. | Koonshing | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo.... | Koonshing | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U. S. A., Europe and N. Russia . | Methven | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.00 |
| Japan Ports ..... | Omi Maru | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports ..... | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan & America via Moji.. | Omi Maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | a30.00 | 19.00 |
| Japan Ports ..... | do | 19.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Vladivostok, & Siberia.. | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Amoy and Swatow ..... | Tungwah | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U. S. A., Europe and N. Russia . | Arabia Maru | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Japan Ports ..... | Mishima M. | 19.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Hankow ..... | Loongwo | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V'stok and Siberia, via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday) ..... | Train | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Ningpo ..... | Klangteen | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Tientsin ..... | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow ..... | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostok ..... | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **TOMORROW** | | | | | | | |
| Chefoo ..... | Esang | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Amoy, H'kong & C'ton.... | Sunning | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Vladivostok, & Siberia.. | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | | | | 17.00 |
| River Ports ..... | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo.... | Tungchow | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin.. | Tungchow | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Thursday, April 15.** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports ..... | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Amoy and Hongkong..... | Sunning | .. | 8.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Friday, April 16.** | | | | | | | |
| N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada ..... | Katori Maru | .. | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| **Saturday, April 17.** | | | | | | | |
| Swatow and Hongkong.... | Tean | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo.... | Shuntien | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin.... | Shuntien | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'tow, H'kong & C'ton.... | Tean | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

| Section | Date | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. & O. B.I. | Mar. 28 | Alacrity | Br. gun-boat |
| 9 P | Apr. 7 | Elcano | Am. gun-boat |
| KND | Apr. 1 | Fushimi | Jap. gun-boat |
| 1 C. | Apr. 10 | Hawkins | Br. cruiser |
| 1 C. | Apr. 7 | Hertog Hendrick | Dut. cruiser |
| B.N.B. | Mar. 26 | Kinsha | Br. gun-boat |
| S'chow Creek | Oct. 29 | M. A. S. 226 | Ital. sub-chaser |
| S'chow Creek | Oct. 29 | M. A. S. 227 | Ital. sub-chaser |
| BXIII | Apr. 1 | Monocacy | Am. gun-boat |
| MMB | Apr. 7 | Scarab | Br. gunboat |
| 1 C. | Apr. 7 | Tromp | Dut. cruiser |

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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain T. Yasukawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, April 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, April 13**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Wednesday, April 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, April 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, April 15**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 259.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, April 16**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours C. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, April 16**, at aout 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No 16, Canton Road.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, April 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

### For Southern Ports

**AMOY & SWATOW.**—The Str. **Tungwah**, Capt. F. G. Newbery, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**NINGPO.**—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The Str. **Hsintah**, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Wednesday, April 14**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SIWRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 17**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGOKNG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 19**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **25th, inst.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **April 29.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN Direct.**—The Str. **Yushun**, Capt. J. H. Daves, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, April 14**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 17**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77 Passage Telephone No. 401.

**TSINGTAO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, April 17**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.**—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **April 23.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **April 14.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on **Apr. 13** For Freight of Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

**TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.**—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on **April 28.** For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

**EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.**—The Steamer **Havana Maru**, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 1.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.**—The Str. **Alaska Maru**, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **May 31**, at ————. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

## Departures

| Date | | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 11 | — River ports | Woosung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 11 | — Wuhu | Tientsin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 11 | — Dairen | Wanli | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. | 11 | — Vancouver | E. of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Apr. | 12 | — River ports | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 12 | — Tientsin | Hankong | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 12 | — Hankow | Yei Maru | Jap. | M.S.K. |
| Apr. | 12 | — Hankow | Yoro Maru | Jap. | M.S.K. |
| Apr. | 12 | — Tientsin | Suma Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Apr. | 12 | — Tientsin | Kwangtse | Chi. | Ch. S. Shaw |
| Apr. | 12 | — Japan | Tatsuno Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 12 | — Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 12 | — Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 14 | — | Tacoma, etc. | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Apr. | 15 | — | Portland | Pawlett | Am. | Adl. Line |
| Apr. | 15 | — | New York | Luceric | Am. | Dod. & Co. |
| Apr. | 16 | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Apr. | 17 | — | Vancouver | Methven | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Apr. | 17 | — | Seattle, etc. | Katori Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. | 20 | — | New York | Genoa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 20 | — | New York, Boston | Dryden | Am. | Adl. Line |
| Apr. | 20 | — | Seattle | West Ivan | Am. | A. T. Co. |
| Apr. | 20 | — | Baltimore v. M'nean | West Kasson | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| Apr. | 23 | — | San Francisco | West Niger | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| Apr. | 24 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Apr. | 24 | — | New York | C. of Colombo | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 26 | — | Vancouver | Harold Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Apr. | 27 | — | San Francisco | Higho | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| May | 3 | — | San Francisco | West Cadron | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| May | 3 | — | New York, Boston | Radnor | Am. | Adl. Line |
| May | 3 | — | New York | Tsuyama M. | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May | 3 | — | San Francisco | West Elcajon | Am. | Adl. Line |
| May | 4 | — | San Francisco | West Inskip | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| May | 4 | — | New Orleans | West Hembrie | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 4 | — | Baltimore v. Panama | West Moreland | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 5 | — | Los Angeles | West Hemrod | Am. | L.A.P.N. Co. |
| May | 6 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| May | 6 | — | Seattle, etc. | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| May | 7 | — | New York | Tuscan Prince | Br. | S. Tomes & Co. |
| May | 8 | — | San Francisco | West Hepburn | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| May | 11 | — | San Francisco | Elkhorn | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 15 | — | Seattle | Brave Couer | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 17 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| May | 19 | — | Seattle | West Jester | Am. | A. T. Co. |
| May | 19 | — | Baltimore | Eurana | Am. | S. & Dix. |
| May | 20 | — | San Francisco | Nile | Am. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May | 21 | — | New York | Eurymachus | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 22 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. C. |
| May | 25 | — | San Francisco | West Cahokia | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 25 | — | San Francisco | West Himrod | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 29 | — | Vancouver | E. of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| May | 30 | — | Seattle | West Ivis | Am. | S. & Dix |
| May | 30 | — | Baltimore v. M'nean | West Boro | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| May | 30 | — | N. Y. v. Vancouver | M. S. Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| May | 30 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| May | 31 | — | New York | Howick Hall | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 1 | — | Vancouver, N. Y. | Bessie Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| June | 4 | — | New Orleans | Editor | Am. | S. & Dix |
| June | 5 | — | Vancouver | E. of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| June | 5 | — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| June | 10 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| June | 15 | — | Seattle | Stanley | Am. | A. T. Co. |
| June | 19 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| June | 20 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| July | 12 | — | Seattle | Maquan | Am. | A. T. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 13 | — | Kobe | Mishima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 13 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Kokura Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 14 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 17 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. | 20 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Kasuga Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. | 21 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 24 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 27 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 15 | — | A'dam, L'don, A'erp | Rhesus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 21 | — | London | Professor | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| Apr. | 21 | — | London | Yokohama M. | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 22 | — | Genoa, M'lles, L'pool | Ajax | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 23 | — | A'dam. L'don, A'erp | Mentor | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 23 | 4.00 | Marseilles | Andre Lebon | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| Apr. | 23 | — | Trieste | Innsbruck | Ital. | Dod. & Co. |
| Apr. | 25 | — | London | C. of Norwith | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 25 | — | London | Gleniffer | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| Apr. | 26 | — | London | Tamba Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. | 29 | — | London | Nore | Br. | M. M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 30 | — | Liverpool | Wakasa M. | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May | 1 | — | Marseilles | Armand Behic | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| May | 5 | — | London | Kazembe | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| May | 6 | — | Liverpool | Keemun | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 6 | — | A'dam, L'don, H'burg | Stentor | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 13 | — | Liverpool | Idomeneus | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 15 | — | R'dam, Hamburg | Tjitaroem | Dut. | H. C. T. Co. |
| May | 15 | — | Java | Tjiliwong | Dut. | H. C. T. Co. |
| May | 20 | — | A'dam, L'don, A'erp | Telemachus | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 20 | — | Scandinavia | Siam | Dan. | E.A. Co. |
| May | 20 | — | Liverpool | Priam | Br. | B. & S. |
| May | 22 | — | London | Glenade | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| May | 27 | — | L'don, A'dam, A'werp | Teiresias | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 3 | — | L'don, A'dam, H'burg | Neleus | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 1 | — | Marseilles | Cardillere | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| June | 6 | — | Scandinavia | Asia | Dan. | E. A. Co. |
| June | 17 | — | L'don, A'ham, A'werp | Deucalion | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 24 | — | Genoa, M'lles, L'pool | Talthybius | Br. | B. & S. |
| June | 30 | — | Marseilles | Porthos | Fr. | M. M. Cie |
| July | 1 | — | L. A'dam, H'burg | Helenus | Br. | B. & S. |
| July | 11 | — | Marseilles | Amazone | Fr. | M. M. Cie |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 13 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Fooshing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 13 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. | 13 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 13 | — | Amoy, Swatow | Tungwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. | 14 | — | Hongkong & Canton | Hsintah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 14 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 14 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 15 | 9.00* | Amoy, H'kong, C'ton | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 16 | — | Manila, Hongkong | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. | 26 | — | Manila, Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Apr. | 17 | 10.00* | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Tean | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 13 | 6.00* | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Apr. | 13 | — | Tientsin | Yushun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 13 | D.L. | Newchwang | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 14 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 14 | 8.00* | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Koonshing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 15 | 9.00* | C'foo, D'ren, N'chwang | Esang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 16 | 8.30* | Tsingtau, Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Apr. | 17 | 10.00* | Tsingtau | Yingchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 17 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 23 | — | T'tsin, D'ren, T'tau | Keelung Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | 13 | D.L. | Pukow | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 13 | D.L. | Wuhu | Wingsang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 13 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 13 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 13 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Talee Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. | 14 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 14 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 15 | D.L. | Wuhu | Loksang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 15 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangwah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. | 15 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 15 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Nanyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Apr. | 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 16 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Yohyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. | 17 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. | 17 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. | 17 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Waishing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hwahta | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. | 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| Apr. | 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. | 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

## Information For Mariners

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1920

**High Water at Woosung Bar**

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

| A.M. Time | A.M. Range | P.M. Time | P.M. Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7h. 15m. | 4ft. 5in. | 8h. 0m. | 4ft. 6in. |

**High Water at Tungsha Lightship**

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

| A.M. H | A.M. M | P.M. H | P.M. M |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 55 | 6 | 32 |

**Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset**

| Moon Rises | Moon Sets | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Daylight | Dark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 38 a.m. | 0 57 p.m. | 5 40 | 6 23 | 4 55 | 7 8 |

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For April 30.00 in.
76.20 mm.


# C. N. C.
## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.**
**FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.**

**FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**
S.S. "SHENGKING" .....sails April 13th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight, April 14th.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight, April 16th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

**FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).**
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails April 17th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails April 25th, at 3 p.m.

**FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.**
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... Via Amoy, April 15th, at 9 a.m.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... Via Swatow, April 17th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHATUNG" ..... direct April 20th, daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

**FOR TSINGTAO.**
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....sails April 17th, at 10 a.m.

**FOR NINGPO.**
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

# O. S. K.
## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
*Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government*
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

**FOR EUROPE** Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAVANA MARU .... | 15,000 | S. Imai, | April 29 | May 1 |

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

**FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA** Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ALASKA MARU ... | 15,000 | W. Miura, | May 29 | May 31 |

**FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.**
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA MARU ... | 18,000 | T. Saito, | April 12 | April 14 |
| MANILA MARU .... | 20,000 | H. Yamaguchi, | April 27 | April 28 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA MARU .... | 18,000 | H. Yamamoto, | May 11 | May 12 |

**FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KEELUNG MARU ... | 3,000 | Y. Fukami, | April 21 | April 23 |

**FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUMA MARU ..... | 2,000 | H. Kawaguchi, | April 23 | April 25 |
| KOHOKU MARU .... | 5,000 | M. Tsubaki, | April 27 | April 29 |

Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

**FOR SEATTLE**

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE | Sails about May 10th |
| S.S. EDMORE | Sails about May 22nd |

**FOR PORTLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. PAWLET | Sails about April 15th |
| S.S. COAXET | Sails about May 8th |

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

# JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

| For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu | For Hongkong via Manila |
|---|---|
| S.S. Colombia ..... Apr. 24 | S.S. Venezuela ..... May 1 |
| S.S. Venezuela ..... May 22 | S.S. Ecuador ..... May 20 |
| S.S. Ecuador ..... June 19 | |

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

| | Due at Shanghai about | Leave for San Francisco |
|---|---|---|
| WEST NIGER ..... | in port | April 23 |
| WEST INSKIP ..... | April 8 | May 4 |

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 30

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

# T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ..... May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU ..... May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

# LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
**Trieste and Adriatic Ports**
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
**Trieste and Venice**
*Next sailings:—*
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
## SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *S.S. "CHINA" ..... | MAY | 22nd |
| S.S. "NILE" ..... | MAY | 18th |
| S.S. "NANKING" ..... | JUNE | 5th |

*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NILE" ..... | MAY | 5th |
| S.S. "CHINA" ..... | MAY | 10th |
| S.S. "NANKING" ..... | MAY | 23rd |

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS


## N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YOKOHAMA MARU. | 12,500 | Capt. K. Okamoto, | April 21 |
| TAMBA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Itsuno, | April 26 |

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WAKASA MARU ... | 12,500 | Capt. M. Goto, | April 30 |

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU .... | 21,000 | Capt. E. Tozawa, | April 17 |
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | May 6 |

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GENOA MARU .... | 13,000 | Capt. K. Ogura, | April 20 |
| TSUYAMA MARU ... | 15,000 | Capt. O. Sakamoto, | May 3 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOKURA MARU .. | 4,500 | Capt. S. Ito, | April 13 |
| KASUGA MARU ... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Inatsu, | April 20 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. T. Terada, | April 27 |

FOR JAPAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MISHIMA MARU .... | 16,000 | Capt. S. Takano, | April 13 |

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. S. Kishimoto, | April 14 |
| CHIKUGO MARU .. | 5,000 | Capt. T. Kusano, | April 17 |
| KUMANO MARU ... | 9,500 | Capt. S. Sasaki, | April 21 |
| YAWATA MARU .... | 7,000 | Capt. G. Shinomiya, | April 24 |

FOR HONGKONG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU .. | 19,000 | Capt. R. Tozawa, | May 7 |

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | April 16 |

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIKKO MARU .... | 10,000 | Capt. G. Yamasaki, | April 21 |
| AKI MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. S. Shibata, | May 19 |
| TANGO MARU .... | 14,000 | Capt. M. Nishimura, | June 23 |

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

| | WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai | EAST BOUND leave Shanghai |
|---|---|---|
| DELIGHT ..... | April 20 | |
| WEST JESTER ..... | April 16 | May 19 |
| STANLEY ..... | May 14 | June 15 |
| MAQUAN ..... | June 11 | July 12 |
| WEST IVAN ..... | July 9 | Ang. 10 |

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

S. S. "DRYDEN" ..... April 20
S. S. "RADNOR" ..... May 3

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Panama

S. S. "WEST ELCATON" ..... May 3

For San Francisco via Honolulu
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471




TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about 17th April

FOR

VANCOUVER
via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to

P. A. COX, Agent,

Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. Central 181.

## P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KHIVA" April 13th, at daylight.
S.S. "NORE" 29th April

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DILWARA about 12th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "MUTTRA" April 27th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
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| Brave Couer† | Apr. — | Brave Couer† | May 15 |
| West Ivis† | Apr. — | West Himrod* | May 25 |
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| West Hembrie† | April 30 | West Hembrie† | May 4 |
| Eurana* | May 15 | Eurana* | „ 19 |
| Editor† and Fortnightly | May 30 | Editor† and Fortnightly | June 4 |

* Baltimore † New Orleans

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## VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 2 | — Japan | Taiho Maru | Jap. | |
| Dec. 2 | — | Meichuen | Am. | Socony |
| Dec. 4 | — River ports | Lingyun | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 6 | — Chinwangtao | Indigirka | | |
| Dec. 16 | — Hankow | Meitan | Am. | Socony. |
| Dec. 25 | — | Kanling | Chi. | |
| Dec. 25 | — | Newchow | | |
| Jan. 15 | — | Meihu | Am. | Socony. |
| Jan. 21 | — Japan | Kifune Maru | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| Feb. 3 | — Japan | Orestes | Br. | B. & S. |
| Feb. 5 | — Cruise | Store Nordiske | Dan. | G.N.T. Co. |
| Feb. 15 | — River ports | Tahchuen | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Mar. 3 | — | Hwahjah | Am. | A. Line |
| Mar. 6 | — Wuhu | Simferopol | Br. | |
| Mar. 15 | — Japan | Shinsei Maru | Jap. | |
| Mar. 19 | — Japan | Kiyo Maru | Jap. | Kaiyosha |
| Mar. 22 | — | Chienan | Chi. | W. & Co. |
| Mar. 22 | — Swatow | Cusco | Ital. | S. & Dix. |
| Mar. 23 | — Chinwangtao | Providence | Br. | K.M.A. |
| Mar. 24 | — | Astrakan | Br. | A.P. Co. |
| Mar. 26 | — Japan | Tungus | Rus. | S. H. & Co. |
| Apr. 1 | — Taingtau | Shinfoo | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 2 | — River ports | Talee Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. 4 | — Tientsin | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 6 | — Cruise | Pingching | Chi. | Customs |
| Apr. 8 | — Bombay | Dilwara | Br. | M. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 8 | — | Shinyue | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 8 | — River ports | Meian | Am. | Socony |
| Apr. 9 | — Japan | Kamiyoshi M. | Jap. | M. S. K. |
| Apr. 9 | — Chefoo | Yushun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 9 | — River ports | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Apr. 10 | — Japan | Khiva | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| Apr. 10 | — | Kwangchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 10 | — Japan | Kokura Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. 10 | — Hongkong | Wingsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 10 | — Cruise | Likin | Chi. | Customs |
| Apr. 10 | — Nanking | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 10 | — River ports | Hwahlee | Chi. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. 10 | — River ports | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 10 | — River ports | Suiyang Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. 10 | — Chinwangtao | Patriot | Br. | K.M.A. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Hsintah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Liverpool | Rhesus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Naoyetsu Maru | Jap. | |
| Apr. 11 | — Swatow | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — London | Nore | Br. | M. M. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Dairen | Fuso Maru | Jap. | S. M. R. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Mikawa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Meinan | Am. | Socony. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Tehhsing | Chi. | H.O.S.S. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Talee Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Apr. 11 | — Tientsin | Koonshing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — | Hwahkuei | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Wingsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S. M. R. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Tientsin | Shawhsing | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Hongkong | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Apr. 12 | — San Francisco | West Inskip | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Hongkong | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 12 | — Hankow | Tsenangtah 2 | Am. | C.I. & E.L. Co |
| Apr. 12 | — River ports | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 12 | — River ports | Yenoura Maru | Jap. | M.S.K. |
| Apr. 12 | — Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ships Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 11 | — Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Hsintah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Liverpool | Rhesus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Naoyetsu Maru | Jap. | |
| Apr. 11 | — Swatow | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — London | Nore | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Dairen | Fuso Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Mikawa Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Meinan | Am. | Socony. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Tehhsing | Chi. | H.O.S.S. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — River ports | Talee Maru | Jap. | N. K. K. |
| Apr. 11 | — Tientsin | Koonshing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — | Hwahkuei | Chi. | S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Apr. 11 | — Hongkong | Wingsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Apr. 11 | — Japan | Tatsuno Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Apr. 12 | — Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S. M. R. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Tientsin | Shawhsing | Chi. | N.S.S. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — Hongkong | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Apr. 12 | — San Francisco | West Inskip | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co |
| Apr. 12 | — Hongkong | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 12 | — Hankow | Tsenangtah 2 | Am. | C.I. & E.L. Co. |
| Apr. 12 | — River ports | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Apr. 12 | — River ports | Yenoura Maru | Jap. | M. S. K. |
| Apr. 12 | — Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |

## Vessels Due

| | |
|---|---|
| Armand Behic, *Marseilles* | Apr. 14 |
| Chekiang, *Tientsin* | Apr. 17 |
| Chikugo Maru, *Japan* | Apr. 14 |
| Delight, *Seattle* | Apr. 20 |
| Fengtien, *Tientsin* | Apr. 18 |
| Hwahta, *Hankow* | Apr. 16 |
| Ichang, *Hongkong* | Apr. 17 |
| Kasuga Maru, *Japan* | Apr. 17 |
| Kobe Maru, *Dairen* | Apr. 15 |
| Kianghsin, *Hankow* | Apr. 20 |
| Kiangwah, *Hankow* | Apr. 13 |
| Kingsing, *Tientsin* | Apr. 16 |
| Kwongsang, *Hongkong* | Apr. 17 |
| Kiangyu, *Hankow* | Apr. 17 |
| Kutwo, *Hankow* | Apr. 17 |
| Luenyi, *Hankow* | Apr. 18 |
| Loksang, *Hongkong* | Apr. 14 |
| Luenho, *Hankow* | Apr. 14 |
| Poyang, *Hankow* | Apr. 17 |
| Suwa Maru, *Seattle* | Apr. 14 |
| Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* | Apr. 19 |
| Shuntien, *Tientsin* | Apr. 14 |
| Sinkiang, *Hongkong* | Apr. 19 |
| Suiwo, *Hankow* | Apr. 15 |
| Tatung, *Hankow* | Apr. 15 |
| Tuckwo, *Hankow* | Apr. 18 |
| West Jester, *Seattle* | Apr. 16 |
| West Segovia, *Seattle* | Apr. 17 |
| Woosung, *Hankow* | Apr. 19 |
| Wuchang, *Hankow* | Apr. 16 |
| Yingchow, *Hongkong* | Apr. 15 |
| Yokohama Maru, *Japan* | Apr. 19 |

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Apr. 16

For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Apr. 23

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Apr. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Apr. 14

From Europe
Per M.M. s.s. A. Behic Apr. 14

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 14

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For San Francisco** | | |
| Stanley Dollar ..... | Mar. | 13 |
| Tenyo Maru ..... | Mar. | 14 |
| West Sequana ..... | Mar. | 18 |
| Ecuador ..... | Mar. | 28 |
| West Harts ..... | Mar. | 29 |
| Nanking ..... | Mar. | 29 |
| China ..... | Mar. | 31 |
| Shinyo Maru ..... | Apr. | 4 |
| West Ira ..... | Apr. | 5 |
| Satanta ..... | Apr. | 6 |
| **For Tacoma** | | |
| Africa Maru ..... | Mar. | 10 |
| **For Seattle** | | |
| Wheatland Montana .. | Mar. | 17 |
| Fushimi Maru ..... | Mar. | 21 |
| Tajima Maru ..... | Apr. | 1 |
| Elkton ..... | Apr. | 3 |
| Milkesan Maru ..... | Apr. | 6 |
| Hwahwu ..... | Apr. | 7 |
| **For Portland** | | |
| Abercos ..... | Mar. | 2. |
| **For Vancouver** | | |
| Empress of Russia .. | Mar. | 14 |
| Empress of Japan .... | Apr. | 1 |
| Monteagle ..... | Apr. | 3 |
| Empress of Asia .... | Apr. | 11 |
| **For New York** | | |
| Tottori Maru ..... | Mar. | 10 |
| Melville Dollar ..... | Mar. | 14 |
| Toyohashi Maru ..... | Mar. | 28 |
| Winyah ..... | Apr. | 2 |
| Gaelic Prince ..... | Apr. | 8 |
| Amur Maru ..... | Apr. | 9 |
| **For London etc.** | | |
| Shidzuoka Maru .... | Mar. | 15 |
| Pembrokeshire ..... | Mar. | 17 |
| Hyson ..... | Mar. | 20 |
| Banca ..... | Apr. | 1 |
| Kaga Maru ..... | Apr. | 1 |
| Andes Maru ..... | Apr. | 4 |
| Knight Companion .. | Apr. | 7 |
| Eurypylus ..... | Apr. | 9 |
| **For Liverpool** | | |
| Hector ..... | Mar. | 18 |
| **For Sabang (Netherland)** | | |
| Scotland Maru ..... | Apr. | 6 |
| **For Copenhagen** | | |
| Chile ..... | Mar. | 21 |
| **For Hamburg** | | |
| Dakar Maru ..... | Apr. | 3 |
| **For Marseilles** | | |
| Amazone ..... | Mar. | 10 |
| Paul Lecat ..... | Apr. | 1 |
| **For Trieste** | | |
| Pilsna ..... | Mar. | 26 |
| **For Bombay** | | |
| Dunera ..... | Mar. | 13 |
| **For Calcutta** | | |
| Japan ..... | Mar. | 11 |
| Madras ..... | Mar. | 29 |
| Gregory Apcar ..... | Apr. | 8 |
| **For Saigon** | | |
| West Irmo ..... | Mar. | 23 |
| **For Singapore** | | |
| Methven ..... | Mar. | 18 |
| **For Java** | | |
| Tjibodas ..... | Apr. | 4 |
| **For Sydney** | | |
| Hwahping ..... | Apr. | 9 |

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. Baund, De Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Fresson.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Kiukiang: Messrs. A. Page, J. Clare, M. Smith; for Hankow: Miss Du Pee, Messr. W. Edwards, H. V. Castelton, F. E. Beatty, Atrantson.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, Messrs. J. L. McPherson, E. F. Johnstone, Dr. T. P. Woo, T. M. Wan.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru for Dairen: Messrs. R. Poliak, G. Ockerman, S. Strungur, G. S. Praetzemann.

## Passengers Arrived

Per K.M.A. s.s. Patriot from Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Messrs. Wallace, J. S. Grant.

Per H. O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow: Messrs. G. V. Rowland, L. C. Keith, Miss B. O. Ite.

Per I-C. s.s. Hwahlee from Hankow: Mr. George.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Sutliffe, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bprns, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. T. Davis, Messrs. S. S. ung, H. W. Theodor, J. R. Allan, Hamlyn; from Kiukiang: Mr. F. Hotton.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Miss Paudergrass, Ephron, Claxton, Gariff.

Per I-C. s.s. Koonshing, from Tientsin: Messrs. Murray, Sleigh.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan: Messrs. W. O. Keate, T. Robertson, J. de Gong, A. W. Slater, O. W. Chadlton, Emil Essie.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore from London: Rev. B. V. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. B. and Miss A. E. Billinghurst and 2 children, Miss I. Cheesman, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. G. Booker, Miss R. E. Booker, Messrs. J. Skerring, H. Caseleton, N. South, W. Edwonds, G. Smith, C. Caynes, M. S. Vinvent, R. H. Miles, C. Kinnaird, F. E. Wilkinson, Z. Gobayashi, F. E. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Neil; from Singapore: Mrs. Chamberlin, Messrs. Ekman, M. A. Kashany, G. R. Christie, Joubert, Greenhill; from Hongkong: Mrs. R. J. Christman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stewart, Miss Frezoult, Mr. and Mrs. Galembert, Mr. and Mrs. G. Langenberg, Messrs. D. Kemp, A. Gerin, R. W. Healey, W. J. Wells, R. Sakurai, H. Huthwaite, Armour.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong: Messrs. F. G. Penfold, C. W. Landers, Miss Morisaki.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Mr. H. Abrahamsen.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen: Mrs. M. Leinemann, Messrs. L. I. Lugovoi, C. D. Willite, F. B. Gange, S. P. White, A. W. Heinzel, H. Arab, N. Sacks, J. Ph. Monchen, R. L. Barnett, A. J. Ireland, A. J. Hindelang, R. B. Weeks, M. B. McInosh, S. Wada.

## Siccawei Weather Reports

11.—The pressure is highest in Japan; the depression is steady between Korea and Shantung; that of the Locchees is broadening towards the Bonin. Convergence of the breezes towards the two low centers. Weather very fine in North China and the Yangtsze Valley; local banks of fog with occasional drizzle at Shanghai.

12.—Weather overcast and misty with intervals of drizzle. The pressure is slowly decreasing and the wind backing to NNE.

## Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from New York, was expected to leave Yokohama for Shanghai on Sunday.

The U. S. Shipping Board s.s. Delight, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle on April 20.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tjentsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau yesterday morning and will sail for Dairen direct at 6 o'clock this mornng.

The E. and A. s.s. St. Albans left Manila for Hongkong and Japan on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara left Bombay for Shanghai on April 7.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo next Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chigugo Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday and will sail for Tacoma and Seattle tomorrow morning. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at two this afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, with mails and passengers will sail for Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt, Marseilles and London this morning.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, with the French mails of March 9, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday and is expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

The M.M. freighter Lieut. de la Four is expected to arrive at Singapore next Friday and in Shanghai on May 12.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinion (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

## Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Thursday, April 15, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.




## AUCTION INDEX

**WEDNESDAY, April 14th.**—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.
**WEDNESDAY, April 14th.**—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.
**SATURDAY, April 17th.**—Excellent Household Furniture at 315 Avenue Joffre.
**MONDAY, April 19th.**—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture at 183 Bubbling Well Road.
**SATURDAY, April 24th.**—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.
**MONDAY, April 26th.**—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.
**TUESDAY, April 27th.**—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 Rue de Siccawei.
**WEDNESDAY, April 28th.**—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.
**SATURDAY, May 1st.**—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

## NEW BOOKS

**Just arrived from America and Paris**

| | |
|---|---|
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| Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition) | 30.00 |
| The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather) | 3.00 |
| English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galeninsky) | 7.00 |
| Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French | 3.00 |
| Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamatte) | 2.25 |
| French Newspapers | 0.10 |

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## MOH APPOINTED KIANGSU EXPERT ON AGRICULTURE

**Cotton Expert Appointed By Governor Chi To Investigate**

For the improvement of agriculture and forestry in Kiangsu, Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sung and Teh Tah Cotton Mills of Shanghai, has been appointed by Civil Governor Chi to investigate into the agricultural conditions of the province and to ascertain the best suited regions for cultivation of any particular cereal or plant.

The appointment was made following a recent conference called by order of Mr. Chi in Nanking. A number of agricultural experts were invited to attend. A number of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Moh and passed by the experts and will be carried out under the supervision of the Civil Governor.

The resolutions were:

That there shall be a central station of agriculture and forestry in the capital of Kiangsu province, a sub-station in each of the five districts or "Taos," and five branch stations in each of the "Hsiens."

That the branch stations shall be under the control of the sub-stations which in turn shall be controlled by the central station.

That the sub-station of Kingling Tao, being in the vicinity of the central station, shall be taken care of by the latter, and shall not have an executive committee of its own.

That the executive committee of the central station shall be formed of one director, four experts, and a number of assistants.

That the sub-stations shall each have one chief and several assistants.

That only graduates of colleges of agriculture and forestry of good standing and repute shall be qualified for the head and experts of the central station and heads of the sub-stations.

That the expenses for these stations shall be $80,000 per year, which, however, may be increased whenever the governor of the province sees fit.

## *Chinese Public School Alumni Will Organse*

Forty old students of the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, met at the school Sunday morning and discussed plans for the formation of an alumni association. Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, headmaster of the school, presided and in an interesting speech, pointed out the excellent records made by the old boys of the institution in the various walks of life. He expressed his wish to see a strong alumni association formed on a basis similar to those in American colleges.

A general discussion followed and it was pointed out that as there were at present some 3,000 alumni scattered throughout the country, the meeting should confine itself to a preliminary program; a general program for the establishment of the association will be held later.

A provisional committee of ten with the headmaster of the school as chairman, ex-officio, was then elected. The committee will meet next Sunday at 10:30 a.m. to formulate plans for drafting a constitution of the society and for the calling of a general organisation meeting.

## *President Honors Late Compradore Of Shanghai Firm*

Posthumous honors have been conferred on Mr. Chun Koo-liang, late compradore of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose death occurred last year, by President Hsu Shih-chang in recognition of his being "a public benefactor."

Twice were honors conferred on him by the Emperor of the late Chin Dynasty for his useful works in times of flood, drought and famine, and an honorary Toataiship was awarded him.

President Hsu has now presented his family with a memorial tablet on which were written by the President himself the words:

"A benefactor of his fellow-countrymen."

## *German Named On Allied Black List Commits Suicide*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, April 8.—A message from Halle states that a Germany army doctor named U. C. Mayer who figured in the Entente's black list for cruelty in a concentration camp has committed suicide.

## *Great Cotton Trust Planned By British*

***Activities Will Probably Be In The Fields Of Nigeria Or India***

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, April 9.—A meeting representing all sections of the cotton trade at Manchester today is considering proposals for forming a great cotton-growing trust to be financed by a levy on the trade. The trust will require a capital of many millions.

In all likelihood the field of its activities will be Nigeria which is the most promising area in the Empire except India.

## *Quest Society Hears Discussion On War*

In an address before yesterday's meeting of the Quest Society at the lecture room of the Royal Asiatic Society, Lieut. Leonard Jenner, who enlisted in the British forces as a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, spoke on the subject of "The Causes and Effects Of War."

Discussing the cause of strife between nations the speaker pointed out that from the beginning of time the competitive spirit, akin to the combative, has been an outstanding trait of human character and continuing, he said that as a nation progresses it comes to a point in its existence where it must expand commercially and economically. A discussion followed the address.

## *France To Educate Marquis Maeda In Military Tactics*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Marseilles, April 8.—The Marquis Maeda, who has come to France to spend three years in the study of military tactics, arrived here today on board the Atsuta Maru.

## *Local Chinese Officials Fete British Minister*

Mr. Beilby F. Alston, the new British Minister to China, was the guest of honor at a reception given by Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, General Wang Yi-tang, Northern peace delegate and General Ho Fung-ling, the local Defense Commissoner yesterday at the Foreign Bureau.

Mr. Alston was accompanied by Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General. The band of the Military Commissioner played "God Save the King" as the envoy entered the bureau.

Among those present at the reception were Dr. C. T. Wang, China peace delegate at Versailles, Admiral K. K. Lang, Chief of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Civil Magistrate Shen Pao-chang, Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu, members of the local consular body, Messrs. C. C. Nieh, H. Y. Moh, Lao Ching-shiu, Yu Yah-ching, Fu Siao-en, C. P. Yin, and M. Y. San.

### NEW AMERICAN CONSUL

Mr. Mahlon Fay Perkins of North Adams, Mass., has been appointed American Consul here to succeed Mr. R. C. Mackay, who recently resigned from the service. Mr. Perkins has been in the consular service since 1911 and was at one time vice and deputy American Consul at Chefoo. Subsequently he became vice and deputy Consul-General in Shanghai in 1912 and has recently been in the consular service at Changsha.

## PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR HAWAII

**Great Reception Accorded Him During His Brief Stay In San Diego**

*(Reuter's Service)*

San Diego, April 9.—The Prince of Wales has sailed for Honolulu.

San Diego, April 9.—The Prince had a wonderful reception here. The city was en fete. His Royal Highness was welcomed by the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Diego, the special reception committee and vast crowds, including 200 British ex-soldiers of all ranks. A procession was formed and marched to the Stadium where an audience of 20,000 persons applauded in response to the call of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon to welcome the Prince to their country. The Governor and the Mayor spoke in cordial terms of the Prince, who, replying, recalled "the wonderful time" he had spent in Washington and New York last year, adding that the present hospitality was equally generous.

The evening's festivities included a dinner and a ball.

## AMUSEMENTS


**The last performance**

**APOLLO THEATRE**
**Wednesday, April 14th, 1920**
For the benefit of
**Mr. and Mrs. Lebedeff**
**The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Co.**
will stage the well-known comic-operette in three parts entitled
**"THE BRAVE LOVKA"**
A synopsis of the play may be obtained at the Theater.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp
Admission $3, $2 and $1.50

**The last performance**

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**
**NEW PROGRAMME**
**For April 13th, 14th and 15th**
PRESENTING
**ELSIE JANIS**
International Star
in
**"NEARLY A LADY"**
On Friday, 16th
**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**
and
**MABEL NORMAND**
in
**"PUNCTURED ROMANCE"**
SIX PARTS

**Lyceum Theatre**
SHANGHAI
NIGHTLY at 9.15 sharp
The Great English Actress
**MARIE TEMPEST**
In association with
GRAHAM BROWNE
and World-Tour Company
In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.
Tonight
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
Wednesday and Thursday
COUSIN KATE
Friday and Saturday, Mrs. Dot
PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S
POPULAR PRICES
Reserved Seats $3
Pit $2, Gallery $1

Splendid New Programme at the
**VICTORIA THEATRE**
SHOWING
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th
**Kathlyn Williams**
IN
**"Out OF THE Wreck"**
Or "The Memories of the Forget-Me-Nots." A Gripping, Realistic Story of Newspaper Politics and the Fireside.
**NOTICE**
We wish to inform our patrons that from Monday, April 19th, we shall present three complete changes of Programme each week, changing on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

**ISIS THEATRE**
Junction of N. Szechuen Rd. Exten. and Jukong Road
Tuesday and Wednesday
**MARIE WALCAMP**
in
**"THE RED GLOVE"**
Episode 7: "A desperate chance"
Episode 8: "Facing death"
Two performances nightly, beginning at 7:15 & 9:30. Prices: Box seat 50 cents, Dress Circle 40 cents, Stall 30 cents. We beg to apologise that a mistake was made in our advertisement Sunday last.

**Amusements**

**APOLLO**
*TO-DAY*
at 6 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
**"ELMO the MIGHTY"**
Episodes 5th and 6th
THE BIG THRILLING SERIAL
That fairly makes you clutch your seat in nerve thrilling sensation. Usual matinee prices.

**TOWA CINEMA**
No. 4 Woochang Road
PROGRAMME
for
Tonight ! + Tonight !
The Greatest Entertaining Serial
**"ELMO THE MIGHTY"**
1st and 2nd Episodes
Featuring the Celebrated Stars. Elmo Lincoln and Lucille Love.
**"THE FIREMAN"**
Two-part Charlie Chaplin Comedy
One of the Best Chaplin pictures.

AT THE **APOLLO**
**TO-NIGHT!**
YOU WILL ENJOY the
**CHARMING**
**VIVACIOUS**
**AMUSING**
Miss **JACKIE SAUNDERS**
in A Stage Hit
**"BETTY be GOOD"**
A very interesting comedy-drama.
Since our childhood we have heard very often "Be good, be good." But Miss SAUNDERS says it is more pleasant sometimes to be "No Good."
Come on and Have a Moral Lesson
Prices as usual. **Booking at Robinson's**

AT THE **APOLLO**
Thurday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, April 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th
**SELECT PICTURES! SELECT PICTURES!**
**CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG**
And her own Select Company present
**"The HOUSE of GLASS"**
**A phenomenal drama by MAX MARCIN**

New York Herald—"Miss Young has mastered the uses of the screen to an extent that few other actresses have even approached."

**YOUR OWN HOUSE;**

Brooklyn Standard Union—"Miss Young is superb, and is especially effective in the emotional scenes."

SEE

New York American—"Clara Kimball Young appears at her loveliest and her performance is perhaps the best she has ever given before the camera."

**NEVER THROW STONES;**

**MAY BE FRAGILE!**

Philadelphia Ledger—"A genuine triumph in every regard and one of the best serious and intelligent photoplays yet made."

THE SCREEN FAVORITE
**Supreme in this Super-Successful Select Photo Play**
**MAX MARCIN who has since**
become famous as a dramatist wit a facile pen, has never done anything better than this STIRRING play of Life. Time and prices as usual.
Booking at Robinson's